

FBIS

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EIGHTIES TO BEGIN WITH POSITIVE NEW CHANGES IF SALT RATIFIED

LD021257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Bovin article under rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": Important Step Forward"]

[Text] Evaluating the results of the meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers point out: "The Vienna meeting marks an important step forward along the path of improving Soviet-American relations and the whole international political climate. The full implementation of the documents signed in Vienna opens up new possibilities for ending the buildup on nuclear missile arsenals and insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation."

By the sides' mutual consent the whole spectrum of Soviet-American relations was touched on in Vienna. The main knots of world politics were examined. The prospect of further efforts to lessen the threat of world war was investigated. But nonetheless the Vienna meeting hinged on questions connected with the limitation of strategic offensive arms. And this is understandable.

The SALT accord is a very important stimulus for the general stabilization of Soviet-American relations. Consequently, the big new step taken in Vienna along the path of limiting strategic offensive arms--the most formidable and most destructive weapons of our time--means that, first, the likelihood of a nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union has been reduced and, second, the way has been opened up for a new, third round to talks and a transition from arms limitation to actual reduction.

It is important to us Soviet people that the SALT II agreement fully accords with the Soviet Union's state interests. They reliably guarantee our security by permitting us to have and to improve multirole nuclear missile forces. And at the same time they strengthen control over the development of strategic arms--which also accords with our country's security interests.

The road to Vienna has taken 10 years. It began in 1969, when in Helsinki and then in Vienna experts from the two sides sat opposite each other for the first time and began resolving a task which seemed insoluble to many people at the time. But a solution was found. The first SALT agreements were signed in Moscow in May 1972. They substantially limited the deployment of ABM systems in the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as freezing the existing number of ground-based ICBM's and SLBM's.

In assessing the strategic situation Western experts and propaganda organs quite frequently use the term "balance of terror." But this "balance" is certainly not a state which can be considered normal. Mankind is worthy of a better fate than that of living under a sword of Damocles--the nuclear threat. Moreover, there are quite influential forces in the world which are seeking to raise the level of the "balance of terror" and to raise nuclear ceilings. And yet it is not hard to understand that the more weapons, the greater the fear and mistrust, the greater the risk of war and the more devastating its consequences.

Hence the very important task set by our country: that of starting the search for ways leading away from the "balance of terror" toward a balance of interests and toward the gradual limitation and lowering of the level of arms with strict observance of the sides' equality and equal security. [paragraph continues]

This task began partly to be resolved during the work on SALT I. The SALT II treaty is a further important step in the same direction.

This step was taken with difficulty. The Americans repeatedly changed their positions. There was a plain lack of trust toward each other's intentions. Therefore the positions drew closer together only slowly. But the measure of mutual concessions which became the basis of the necessary compromise was eventually found.

What have the Vienna agreements produced that is new?

For the first time the majority of carriers of strategic nuclear weapons have been placed under control, that is, ground-based ICBM's and SLBM's, heavy bombers and also air-launched ballistic missiles.

For the first time the agreements establish the sides' full equality regarding the total number of all nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. The treaty is to result in this number being limited to 2,250 units for each side effective 1 January 1981.

For the first time limits are set for individual types of carriers. For example, each side can have no more than 820 ground launch sites for MIRVed ICBM's. And each side can have a total of no more than 1,320 MIRVed missiles (including heavy bombers equipped with cruise missiles).

For the first time the number of warheads which can be installed on one missile is limited.

For the first time certain qualitative limits are set on the arms race.

Of course, the levels fixed are enormous. Of course, we would like to advance more quickly. But it is impossible to leap over real circumstances. It was said more than 2,000 years ago that swords must be beaten into plowshares. But all this time people have done the opposite--they have beaten plowshares into swords. And it is very hard to overcome this inertia. Powerful public groups exist in the West which are not at all interested in ending the arms race. Nevertheless, the first steps have already been taken. And the fact that they have been taken makes it possible to hope that the next steps will also be taken.

At any rate the Soviet Union will make the maximum effort to insure that just this happens. And thus our policy of disarmament--nuclear disarmament in particular--wholly and fully accords with our overall approach to international affairs and with the Soviet Union's desire for detente and peaceful coexistence.

For the Americans the problem is considerably more complex. In turning toward talks and cooperation with us at the end of the sixties they essentially had to restructure their whole foreign policy philosophy. They had to abandon their traditional, customary ideas, according to which the land of the Soviets was the embodiment of "absolute evil," which had to be combated by all possible means. This philosophy, which led to an impasse and to disaster, has to be given up. It has to be given up because the postwar years have resulted in a fundamental change in the correlation of world forces. The strengthening and development of socialism and the transformations that have embraced the "Third World" have sharply reduced imperialism's potential and confronted it with the need to abandon the trenches of the cold war.

Now that tremendous destructive potential has been accumulated and now that the fore-casted consequences of a world thermonuclear war pose the question of the fate of civilization, not one statesman or military strategist, if he is in his right mind and has a sound memory, can regard world nuclear missile war as a means of achieving any political aim. Starting such a war under conditions of nuclear parity means dooming oneself to suicide.

As people have grown aware of this, voices advocating drawing back from the edge of the abyss, reducing the threat of world catastrophe and finding a common language with the Soviet Union have grown stronger in the West, in the United States. Moscow, Vladivostok and Vienna attest that political reason is gradually gaining the upper hand and that the line which the Soviet Union has long been consistently upholding in world politics is acquiring reality and being enshrined in interstate agreements.

A great, very great thing has been done in Vienna. But the situation remains complex. There are quite a few people in the United States actively opposed to SALT II. It is hard to say yet how the debate in the United States over the treaty's ratification will end. Cold war inertia, anti-Soviet prejudices and the interests of the military-industrial complex work for SALT's opponents. America's national interests, which are being championed--albeit with appreciable delay--in numerous speeches by President Carter and representatives of his administration, including the Pentagon leadership, work in SALT's favor. Many of the United States' NATO partners, who understand what the failure of SALT will mean for West Europe, come out in support of SALT. Practically all world public opinion is for SALT. The validation of the SALT II treaty will make it possible to begin the eighties with positive new changes in all directions of easing tension.

The treaty's rejection will thrust the world back to the cold war times.

That is how the question stands.

MEINIKOV REPORTS ON NEW BLOC INITIATIVE AT MBFR TALKS

LD021449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Vienna: To Draw the Positions Closer; the Socialist States' New Proposal at the Talks on the Reduction of Armed Forces and Arms in Central Europe"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 June--The Hofburg Palace, within whose walls the Soviet-American SALT II treaty was signed recently, has once again received the participants in the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Diplomats and military experts representing 19 states gathered here today for a routine plenary session.

At the session the GDR, Polish, USSR and Czechoslovak delegations submitted on behalf of their governments a new joint proposal on the nature of commitments by the states participating directly in the Vienna talks regarding the reduction of ground forces in central Europe.

As a Soviet spokesman reported at a press conference, Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke on behalf of the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

He emphasized the historic significance of the recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter and the positive influence of its results on the talks being held in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament and, in particular, on the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The fact that an approximate military equilibrium exists in this region between the forces of the two opposing military and political groupings, the ambassador pointed out, makes it possible to resolve urgent tasks of strengthening peace and security there by reducing the sides' military potentials on a mutual basis without upsetting the said equilibrium. Whatever disagreements there might be among the participants as to the details of the future agreement or the method of calculating the number of troops, the chief cause of the delay at the Vienna talks--and the international public must know this--is the NATO countries' desire to upset this equilibrium and to insure that the socialist states reduce their troops 3.5 times more than they themselves.

The Western side also ignores the principle of equal rights for the states participating in the talks, insisting that the Soviet Union assume specific commitments to reduce and limit its troops and arms under an international treaty while the West European countries, including so military strong a state as the FRG, would determine the extent of their troop reduction by decision of NATO.

If the West really seeks to formulate fair terms for an agreement, it should acknowledge that either individual troop reductions and limitations must be envisaged in the agreement for all the parties without exception or they must all decide questions of such reductions and limitations independently within the framework of the corresponding alliances. The socialist countries are ready for either of these solutions, provided equality and reciprocity are observed.

For the purposes of drawing the sides' positions closer together and making the attainment of accord easier for the West, the initiative which the socialist states have just submitted envisages that all the direct participants on both the Western and the Eastern sides will assume commitments in an agreement to reduce their ground forces to equal collective levels of 700,000 men and that each of them will make a substantial contribution to achieving this goal, which will be roughly proportional to its total troop strength in the region affected by the agreement. At the same time, taking the Western countries' position into consideration, the proposal points out that each party to the agreement will determine individually the individual extent of its own troop reductions within the framework of the corresponding alliance: For Western countries within NATO, and for the socialist countries within the Warsaw Pact.

In taking a new compromise step, the USSR delegation head said in conclusion, the socialist states express the hope that the Western side will make a thorough, business-like reply to the socialist states' whole range of proposals and, above all, to the large-scale proposals of 8 June 1978. This would really help to draw the sides' positions substantially closer, to insure progress at the Vienna talks and to achieve the first practical results.

Ambassador de Vos, head of the Netherlands delegation, who addressed the session on behalf of the Western delegations, declared that the latter will carefully study the proposal submitted by the four socialist states. At the same time he confirmed the viewpoint of the NATO participants in the Vienna talks on the "fundamental role" of the evaluation of numerical data.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 33D CEMA SESSION

Communique Issued

LDO21455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 LD

["Communique on the 33d Meeting of the CEMA Session"]

[Text] The 33d meeting of the CEMA session was held in Moscow 26 through 28 June 1979.

Participating in the work of the session were CEMA countries' delegations led by S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Cuban State Council and deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; M. Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; I. Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government; A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

Under the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, a Yugoslav delegation led by D. Starev, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council, participated in the meeting.

Participating by invitation in the session meeting, devoted to the 30 years of CEMA's activity, were countries' delegations led by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, minister of planning of the People's Republic of Angola; Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of health care of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Mahdi Muasin 'Awdah, deputy trade minister of the Republic of Iraq; A.N. Muhammad, Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the PDRY; N. Phoumasavan, deputy prime minister and finance minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; M. Dos Santos, minister of planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J.E. Navarrete, deputy foreign secretary of the United Mexican States; E. Rekolda, foreign trade minister of the Republic of Finland; Fessema Endale, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary National Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and also J. Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe and UN deputy secretary general and Abderrahmane Khene, executive director of the UN Industrial Development Organization.

The session meeting was attended by chairmen of committees, permanent commissions and other CEMA organs and also by chairmen of international economic organizations of socialist countries.

The meeting was chaired by A.N. Kosygin, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session welcomed enthusiastically the greetings in connection with the 30th anniversary of CEMA from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the greetings from Comrade T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Comrade J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the SRV Government; Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Comrade F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban State Council; Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium; Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Comrade N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RPC and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and CSSR President.

The greetings to CEMA from the leaders of fraternal parties and the speeches by heads of delegations from the CEMA countries showed graphically the tremendous socioeconomic achievements of the socialist countries, the successes of their cooperation within CEMA, the principled tasks of developing and deepening this cooperation in the long term and its positive influence on world economic relations.

Speeches of greeting by heads of delegations from friendly countries and representatives of international economic organizations who attended the session were greeted warmly.

The session spoke highly of CEMA's activity, which has contributed to the further cohesion of the fraternal countries, the deepening and improvement of the efficiency of their mutual cooperation, the intensification of socialism's influence on world developments and the consolidation of the principles of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation in international economic relations.

The session adopted a statement on the 30th anniversary of CEMA.

The session heard reports from N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning Activity, on the elaboration of long-term targeted cooperation programs; from T. Wrzaszczyk, the Polish representative on that committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, on implementing the measures contained in long-term targeted cooperation programs and the course of coordination of national economic plans in the period 1981-1985; from K. F. Katushev, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the implementation of tasks in improving the organization of multilateral cooperation among CEMA members and on CEMA activity; and also proposals from CEMA Secretary N. V. Fadeyev on the agenda for the 34th meeting of the CEMA session.

Long-term targeted cooperation programs for satisfying the CEMA countries' rational requirements for industrial consumer goods and for the development of transportation links, and also measures for the provision of machinery and equipment to insure the fulfillment of tasks are set out in the aforesaid programs.

The cooperation program for consumer goods production is directed toward improving their quality, constantly updating and expanding the range in line with the population's growing requirements and pooling efforts to introduce essentially new technological processes and techniques to make it possible to substantially increase labor productivity and improve labor conditions.

The program of cooperation in transportation provides for the development of efficient transportation links among the CEMA countries, border railroad junctions, and ports, and for a substantial increase in the number of freight operations by river and road, expansion of the container system and other progressive forms of freight transportation and mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

The session examined the progress of its implementation of the five long-term targeted programs of cooperation and coordination of national economic plans in the period 1981-1985.

In the year since the 32d meeting of the CEMA session the countries concerned have concluded 22 agreements for the implementation of programs. They include major agreements on cooperation in and development of the power industry and machine building. Cooperation is envisaged in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, which will insure an increase of more than one-third in the power industry potential of the European CEMA countries and the republic of Cuba, and there are plans for the construction of the Khmel'nitskaya nuclear power station in the USSR and the construction of a 750-kilowatt electrical transmission line from the Khmel'nitskaya nuclear power station to Rzeszow (Poland), for the transmission of electricity to Hungary, Poland and the CSSR.

The development of the chemical and microbiological industry will be promoted by the agreements on expanding the production in the USSR of energy-intensive chemical output (ammonia, methanol, polyethylene) in exchange for small-scale [malotonnazhnyy] and less energy-intensive output produced in the other CEMA countries (chemical plant protection agents, dyes and other materials for the light industry) and on the construction through joint efforts of a plan for the production of feeding yeast from paraffin.

The agreements on cooperation in the sphere of railroad transportation envisage the modernization and technical reequipping of the most important main railroad lines of international significance, the construction of two railroad border crossings from the Soviet Union to Hungary and Czechoslovakia and the further development of the unified container system. Agreements have been signed on cooperation in the comprehensive development and modernization of highways on the Moscow-Warsaw-Berlin and Moscow-Bucharest-Sofia routes. A number of agreements determine cooperation in the sphere of civil aviation, particularly to develop international airports and to operate jointly certain international air routes.

The session set the task of accelerating the preparation of all other agreements to implement the targeted programs and of hooking them in with the coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1981-1985.

The session stressed the need to intensify the attention paid to cooperation on the speediest introduction into production--primarily in machine-building--of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and particularly new technologies and on the development of cooperation in the production of machines and equipment.

The session positively assessed the first steps to implement the directions approved at its previous sitting for further improving the organization of multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries and the council's activity. The need for the subsequent active continuation of work in this sphere was stressed. For on the basis of the experience which has been accumulated the session unanimously agreed and introduced into the CEMA charter clarifications aimed at further improving the council's activity and enhancing day-today efficiency [operativnost] in its work.

The session decided to extend to the SRV the principled provisions of the comprehensive program regarding special measures to accelerate the development of its economy, as has been done with Mongolia and Cuba, with a view to assisting the heroic Vietnamese people's efforts in socialist building.

In connection with the request from the PDY Government, the session adopted a decision on participation in CEMA work by the Yemeni side as an observer.

The CEMA countries once again expressed their intention of developing on a multilateral and bilateral basis equal mutually advantageous cooperation with all the socialist states and developing and other countries of the world.

The session reaffirms the readiness of CEMA and the council member-countries to conclude an agreement with the European Economic Community and with the EEC member-countries on the basis of the sides' equality and in the interests of all-European cooperation.

The session stressed the great importance of the CEMA countries' peace-loving policy and their initiatives aimed at further developing international economic cooperation, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The outstanding contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments and to the cause of peace and detente was noted.

The session participants expressed the unanimous conviction that the mutual cooperation, friendship and cohesion among the CEMA countries will strengthen and develop in the coming years to the good of their peoples and security and peace on earth.

The 33d CEMA session was held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

Statement Issued

LD021525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Statement on CEMA's 30th anniversary released at 26-28 June 33d meeting of CEMA session in Moscow]

[Text] CEMA--The first organization for multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation in world history--is 30 years old. Throughout these years CEMA's activity has served the development of close economic ties between the fraternal countries, the strengthening of the might and cohesion of the socialist countries' community and the cause of building socialism and communism.

In 30 years the peoples of the CEMA countries, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, have implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations. In the eyes of millions and millions of people these transformations have become an indisputable testimony to the advantages of the socialist system. Socialist production relations based on public ownership of the means of production have been established in all CEMA countries. The material and technical base of socialism and communism is being created and developed. The structure of the CEMA countries' national economies is being improved, key industries for technical progress has achieved the highest world level on many salients. Agriculture has been restructured or is being transformed on the basis of socialist principles.

The social programs of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties are being successfully implemented. The socialist way of life has rid working people forever of exploitation and social uncertainty. Full employment has been insured, the population's real incomes are steadily growing and public consumption funds spent on free education, medical services, pensions and the organization of working people's leisure are being expanded. All these gains of socialism in the fraternal countries have acquired reliable constitutional guarantees.

These historic successes are the result of the selfless labor of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, and the creative application by each communist party of the general natural laws of building socialism to the peculiar specific conditions of its own country. They are a testimony to the enormous creative potential of the socialist social system.

The CEMA countries' successes present a graphic contrast to the processes characterizing the position of the countries in the world capitalist system. The growth rates of the CEMA countries' national incomes and industrial production for the period 1951 through 1978 have been three times as rapid as those of the developed capitalist countries. Some 30 years ago the CEMA countries produced 18 percent of world industrial output while they now produce approximately one-third. They formerly accounted for 15 percent of world national income, now they account for 25 percent. The CEMA countries are demonstrating the supremacy of the socialist system in practice by their specific achievements.

The intensive development of production forces and the constant improvement of production relations in every country, the building of a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union and the entry of the majority of socialist states into the higher stage of development are the natural result of the political and economic development of socialism in postwar years.

Summing up the results of the CEMA's 30 years of activity and noting the indissoluble link between the CEMA countries' socioeconomic achievements and the development of their cooperation, the CEMA session notes with profound satisfaction that international economic relations of a new type, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in the countries' internal affairs, full equal rights, mutual advantages and comradely mutual aid were embodied in practice for the first time in history in CEMA's activity.

The firm alliance of ruling communist and workers parties serves as a reliable political basis on which the peoples of the socialist countries are improving their cooperation and pooling their efforts increasingly closely in all spheres of social life. Thanks to their tireless activity, the prediction of the great Lenin regarding the friendship and fraternal relations of nations based on mutual understanding and mutual trust and the coincidence of their fundamental interests and voluntary consent has come true. The new forms of human communal living created by socialism are an example to the peoples of the whole world and their influence on the international situation is steadily growing.

As an important factor of economic and social progress for the countries which belong to it, CEMA promotes the development and intensification of all-round friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the sovereign socialist states and the reciprocal assimilation of advanced experience in building socialism and communism and the gradual equalization of economic development levels. Considerable successes have been achieved on this path by the European CEMA countries. With the aid of the USSR and the other fraternal countries the peoples of Cuba, Mongolia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] are laying the foundations of modern industry.

The expansion and intensification of mutual cooperation are the result of the constant efforts of all fraternal countries. The Soviet Union makes a particularly important contribution to this common cause.

At all stages of CEMA's 30-year history its activity has invariably been aimed at strengthening still further the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation and enriching it with new methods and forms which would accord increasingly fully and efficiently with the tasks of the countries' socioeconomic development and would help to accelerate their advance along the path of building socialism and communism. Beginning with the coordination of reciprocal goods deliveries, the fraternal countries have gradually moved on to higher comprehensive forms of economic collaboration covering whole spheres of production, science and technology. The 23d (special) CEMA session 10 years ago was a truly historic event in CEMA's life. It defined the course toward the further improvement of cooperation among CEMA countries and the development of socialist economic integration embodied in the comprehensive program.

This course has fully justified itself. The comprehensive program is being successfully fulfilled. The cooperation between the CEMA countries has been raised to a new qualitative level and has been oriented even more clearly toward technical progress, production specialization and sharing and the joint development of natural resources for the common benefit of the peoples of the socialist countries. The constant intensification of the international socialist division of labor is borne out by the fact that the volume of mutual trade among the CEMA countries has increased 22 times from 1950 through 1978 while its growth rates have substantially exceeded the growth rates of their national incomes and industrial production.

The CEMA countries' intensifying cooperation in the sphere of planning activity benefits the international socialist division of labor. Putting the development of the national economy on a planned footing, socialism has proved on the basis of these countries' experience the superiority of the planned organization of economic ties on an international scale too.

The coordination of national economic plans, consultations on questions of economic policy, joint planning of individual sectors of industry and production by interested countries, and the exchange of experiences in planning in the management of the national economy have entered the daily practice of the CEMA countries' interstate relations. In recent years cooperation in the sphere of planning activity has been enriched by new forms and instruments like the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures and long-term targeted cooperation programs.

Planning cooperation gives the countries a clear perspective and enables each of them to make more effective use of their own resources and the advantages of socialist international specialization and production sharing and has considerably weakened the influence exerted on the socialist economy by the crisis upheavals which periodically strike the capitalist economy.

A broad exchange of modern technology, technical experience, and the achievements of fundamental research is being effected in CEMA practice on the basis of the developed system of international cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. Cooperation in the sphere of science and technology has accelerated the fraternal countries' rates of technical progress. The CEMA countries' remarkable victories in fulfilling the Inter-cosmos program and the flights in near-earth space by international crews, begun in 1978, symbolize the socialist countries' lofty achievements in the sphere of science.

The Druzhba oil pipeline and the Soyuz gas pipeline, unique in terms of their capacity and length; the unification of the national electricity networks of the European CEMA countries and the USSR; the development and production of joint computers belonging to the unified Ryad system; the CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of transportation and the joint pool of freight cars they have created; the Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, pooling the efforts of the scientists of the socialist states in one of the leading avenues of scientific and technical progress; the installation by joint efforts of very large projects like the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant and the Kiyembayev asbestos combine in the USSR, the Erdenet copper and molybdenum combine in Mongolia and nickel plants in Cuba; the planned program for constructing nuclear power stations with a total yield of 37 million kilowatts in Cuba with the technical assistance of the USSR and the European CEMA countries--these are a few of the most important results of the CEMA countries' close, fruitful cooperation in various spheres of production, science and technology.

The development of multifaceted collaboration in the main sphere of man's activity--material production--has called into being a network of international economic organizations in the CEMA countries. These organizations are involving ministries, enterprises and associations in the different countries in direct cooperation and are coordinating their activity increasingly closely with the work of CEMA organs.

Mutual foreign trade, currency and financial and credit relations have been established and are constantly improving and these stimulate the planned deepening and development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries and contribute to these countries' efforts to weaken the influence exerted on their economy by the crisis phenomena of the world capitalist economy.

The cooperation among the fraternal countries is the direct concern of thousands of production and scientific and technical collectives and the millions-strong masses of the working people. International socialist competition between working people's collectives has been developed in a number of countries in connection with CEMA's 30th anniversary.

Relying on what has been achieved, the CEMA countries are focusing their attention on upcoming deeds and new tasks. The further growth of the socialist economy's efficiency demands the deepening of international production specialization and cooperation. The elaboration and implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation programs in accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' parties and governments plays an important role in achieving this aim. [paragraph continues]

Concretizing and developing the comprehensive program, the long-term targeted cooperation programs define a coordinated strategy of cooperation for the period through 1990 on solving the fundamental problems of socioeconomic development. They are called upon to make still wider use of socialism's advantages and to help to find economic decisions which accord with the interests of each fraternal country and the common interests of all the CEMA countries. The council session regards the long-term targeted programs approved at its 32d and 33d meetings as an important new step in developing and deepening the mutual economic cooperation among the CEMA countries. The complex of practical actions outlined in them provides the fraternal countries with reliable reference points for the joint solution of a number of extremely important national economic tasks in the next decade.

The delegation heads reaffirm the CEMA countries' firm determination to insure the consistent implementation of the aforementioned programs in the interests of further boosting the economy and the people's prosperity in each country and in the interests of strengthening the cause of socialism.

In the coming decade the CEMA countries deem it necessary to direct their cooperation primarily toward accelerating scientific and technical progress in every possible way; meeting rational requirements for raw materials, fuel and energy, machines, equipment and modern technology; improving the population's supply of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods; and creating an efficient and technically improved transport network for the CEMA countries in accordance with the increasing demands of their national economies and mutual cooperation.

With a view to this the CEMA countries are coordinating their national economic plans, are drawing up a coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures and are also elaborating a bilateral long-term production specialization and cooperation program for 1981-1990.

The CEMA countries and CEMA organs will continue to carry out an active, creative quest for efficient new forms and methods of cooperation and continue to improve the council's activity, directing it toward resolving specific questions of the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

This will contribute to the further comprehensive development of the national economy, to raising the efficiency of the CEMA countries' social production in accordance with the aims and tasks set by these countries' communist parties and to accelerating the process of the gradual rapprochement and equalization of their economic development levels.

Having originated as a regional organization of six European countries, in the year of its 30th anniversary CEMA is an organization for cooperation among 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America.

The magnetic force of the principles and methods of cooperation among the CEMA countries, their outstanding socioeconomic successes, the constantly strengthening democratism of the council's activities and its great international prestige, and the positive influence which the mutual cooperation among the CEMA countries exerts on world economic relations are causing growing interest among many countries of the world regarding the experience of our cooperation.

Yugoslavia's participation in the work of CEMA's organs is expanding. Cooperation is being implemented with the DPRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Multifaceted economic ties are being established with the People's Republic of Angola and socialist Ethiopia. CEMA is cooperating on the basis of agreements which have been concluded with Iraq, Mexico and Finland.

The CEMA countries are fully determined to strengthen friendship and equal cooperation with all socialist states. They consistently advocate the development of equal mutually advantageous cooperation with the developing countries and with other states, irrespective of their social systems. This principled policy line stems from the very essence of socialism and the socialist countries' dedication to the cause of peace and is an integral element of the policy of the relaxation of tension. Consistently fulfilling the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the CEMA countries advocate constructive cooperation in international organizations for the good of peace, progress and development and equal and businesslike cooperation between CEMA and the economic organizations of the United Nations and third countries. They resolutely advocate the elimination from world economic relations of the discrimination and inequality engendered by imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and they are contributing actively to the struggle to establish a new, just economic order.

The session declares that CEMA will continue to develop relations of cooperation with third countries in the interests of deepening the international division of labor on a just, equal and mutually advantageous basis, thereby contributing to the progressive restructuring of world economic relations.

Summing up the results of the first 30 years of CEMA's activity, the heads of the delegations at the 33d meeting of the CEMA session express the CEMA countries' firm determination to continue to expand and deepen their comprehensive economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and to implement actively the provisions of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving the cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries in the interests of each state and of all the CEMA countries as a whole in the interests of building socialism and communism and insuring stable peace throughout the world.

Kosygin 27 June Speech

LD021347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Speech by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at the 27 June meeting of the CEMA session in Moscow]

[Excerpt] TASS--Socialist economic integration is an integral feature of the life of the community of fraternal countries and a powerful and stable factor in their comprehensive progress. The socialist type of international division of labor is being formed and strengthened within the framework of CEMA, which celebrates its 30th anniversary this year.

This is being stressed at the 33d CEMA session being held in the House of Unions Hall of Columns in Moscow.

On 27 June the session participants started discussing important questions of the socialist international division of labor and the implementation of the program for socialist economic integration and the long-term targeted cooperation programs.

N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the draft long-term targeted cooperation programs to satisfy rational needs for industrial consumer goods and to develop the CEMA countries' transport links and also on the draft subprograms to supply machines and equipment for the measures envisaged in those long-term targeted programs.

On behalf of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity T. Wrzaszczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, reported on the elaboration and implementation of practical actions to put into effect the measures incorporated in the long-term targeted cooperation programs and on the work to coordinate the CEMA countries' national economic plans in 1981-1985.

The session heard a report from K.F. Katushev, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, USSR permanent representative in CEMA and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 32d CEMA session regarding the questions of further improving the organization of cooperation among the CEMA countries and the council's activity. In the past year, he noted, the CEMA organs have taken specific measures to improve their work. Measures are being taken to raise the efficiency and quality of the council secretariat's activity and to strengthen the initiative and responsibility of its staffers.

A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

The reports submitted for the session's consideration, he said, describe the comprehensive progress of the CEMA countries' economy and cooperation and raise a number of vital questions of our further development. The Soviet delegation shares the assessments and conclusions set forth in these materials and largely agrees with the draft resolution which has been prepared.

The positive aspects of CEMA's activity over a 30-year period were spoken of at yesterday's session, so there is no need to dwell on them again. It is merely worthwhile to stress one conclusion out of what was discussed. In the last 30 years we have accumulated great experience of the joint solution of various economic and scientific and technical problems on the basis of the principles of planning cooperation. On that basis we have created main oil and gas pipelines and unified energy systems, we are constructing major industrial enterprises, we have organized the production of the "Ryad" unified computer system and we are implementing a program for the international exploration of space.

This positive experience of cooperation gives us the confidence that, by relying on what has been achieved, we will also be able to cope successfully with new and still more complex tasks.

"We have adopted a policy line," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in one of his speeches, "of jointly solving the problems of raw materials, fuel and energy, food and transport. We are deepening specialization and cooperation, particularly in machine building, on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. We will resolve these tasks reliably, economically and in the long term. We will resolve them with understanding of the interests and needs of each fraternal country and the entire community."

All these problems are of determining importance for our countries' socioeconomic development. So it is natural that the greatest attention is constantly paid to solving them by our countries' communist and workers parties and governments, which attach paramount importance to the efficient pooling of efforts and resources to achieve the set goals.

The present session must consider and approve draft long-term targeted cooperation programs for the production of industrial consumer goods and the development of transportation, sum up the results of the elaboration of all five programs and assess the progress of work to implement them and to coordinate national economic plans for the next 5-year plan.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government regard completion of the preparation of the long-term targeted programs as an important economic and political result of our collective work. The programs considerably strengthen the plan foundations of the international socialist division of labor. They will help countries to elaborate the main directions of future economic development on the eve of the upcoming fraternal party congresses. When you have an idea of the prospects for cooperation for 10-15 years ahead, it is possible more confidently to elaborate and coordinate 5-year plans as well.

But the elaboration and approval of the programs is merely the initial stage of the work. We must develop the programs into a whole system of agreements which specifically define the conditions and timetables of cooperation and the commitments of the participating countries. We must also tie the agreed measures in with the coordination of national economic plans for the next 5-year period and provide in the plans for the material, financial and manpower resources necessary to implement them.

As is well known, the intensification of production, the enhancement of its efficiency and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress constitute a key link in the economic policy defined by the fraternal parties' congresses. These tasks also stem from the documents which we have jointly adopted. Special importance is assumed by the orientation toward assimilating the latest scientific and technical achievements and utilizing the advantages of international specialization and cooperation.

In particular, it is important to accelerate the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in machine building. It is on this sector that the successful fulfillment of all the long-term programs which we have elaborated primarily depends. The technical standard of machine-building output determines to a decisive extent labor productivity growth and therefore the entire course of the economic competition with capitalism.

Developed multisectorial machine building producing goods of practically every conceivable description has now been created in all the European CEMA countries. The CEMA countries produce many good machines. However, questions concerning the technical standard and quality of many types of machine-building goods have still not been resolved. Meanwhile the equipment which we are now incorporating in the machine-building program will practically determine the qualitative standard of our production capital for 20 years to come.

In order to raise technical standards in machine building it is necessary to take a number of effective measures both in our mutual cooperation and in [individual] countries. First of all, scientific and technical and machine-building potential must be concentrated in the main directions in the spheres which can yield the greatest practical return in the very next 5-year plan and the advantages of international specialization and cooperation must be utilized. We are also oriented toward this by the accords among the fraternal party leaders on transforming the next two 3-year plans into a period of intensive production specialization and cooperation.

In our opinion the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation along with the other council organs must carry out an analysis of the technical standard of the output received in mutual exchange, reveal obsolete types and elaborate recommendations for raising the qualitative parameters of equipment. It is advisable that this work be carried out systematically in future.

We should also approach from the standpoint of technical progress the problems of the production and consumption of fuel, energy and raw materials.

The development of nuclear energy is coming to the forefront in the CEMA countries. energy supply. The joint program for creating nuclear power stations which we have elaborated will provide an increase in capacities totaling more than 33 percent of the present total power industry potential of the European CEMA countries and Cuba. The success of the implementation of this program depends primarily on the timely development of equipment production.

Cooperation among the CEMA countries has reached a high level and extremely high volumes of mutual trade are characteristic. In the coming 5-year plan this will make great demand on transport links. Our delegation advocates the approval of the transport program. In our opinion, it accords with the tasks of developing transport in the CEMA countries and assuring increasing shipments between them. The modernization and technical re-equipping of 18 main railroad lines linking our countries and also the expansion of internationally important transport terminals feature prominently, and quite justifiably so. The wide-gauge railroad spurs from the USSR into Czechoslovakia (Kosice) and Romania (Galati) have fully proved their worth. They are reducing stress and obviating the need for transshipments of bulky freight. Taking this into account, the Soviet Union and Poland are constructing a railroad spur to Katowice. It would also be worth considering the possibility of constructing other spurs.

Our delegation is also prepared to approve the consumer goods program. On the whole, it accords with the aims which we have collectively defined. Its main direction of raising the quality of the goods produced and constantly updating and expanding their range in accordance with the people's growing demands seems to us to be justified.

In the work to implement the long-term targeted programs we attach fundamental importance to helping the economically less developed CEMA countries--Mongolia; Cuba and Vietnam to accelerate the growth of their national economies. This is an important international task of our community. A considerable amount has already been done in this sphere.

We note with satisfaction that a new CEMA member has joined in the Council's work-- Socialist Vietnam. Our common international duty is to give all possible assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people, who have repelled an attack by the Chinese aggressors and are firmly upholding their right to free and independent development along the socialist path. Economic aid from CEMA countries is of great importance for the restoration and development of Vietnam's national economy. The USSR totally supports the proposal that the provisions of the comprehensive program envisaging special measures to accelerate economic development be extended to Vietnam, as was done for Mongolia and Cuba. We are prepared to consider with complete understanding the Vietnamese side's proposals regarding participation in the measures envisaged by the targeted programs.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
COMMUNIST RELATIONS

The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue to do all in their power consistently to deepen and develop economic cooperation with the fraternal countries. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, "it is a question not only of great mutual economic advantage but also of a task of tremendous political importance. It is a question of strengthening the material foundation of our community. That is precisely how the Central Committee Politburo approaches this question." Our country's working people are working to develop cooperation with the fraternal countries, guided by the policy line approved by our party's congress.

In conclusion allow me to express confidence, A.N. Kosygin said, that the present session's decisions will contribute to further successful socialist and communist building, to rallying the socialist countries and to strengthening the socialist community's international positions.

Address by Laos' Phoumsavan

BK021233 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 29 Jun 79 BK

[Speech by LPDR Vice Premier and Finance Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan at the 33d CEMA session in Moscow--date not given, recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kosygin, dear comrade delegates and friends:

It is a great honor for me to receive an invitation to participate in the conference marking CEMA's 30th founding anniversary being held in Moscow, the capital of the fatherland of great Lenin--the first country in the history of all mankind to pioneer the path of socialism and communism.

On behalf of the LPRP and the LPDR Government, I express my salutations to all comrade delegates, CEMA member countries and representatives attending this historic conference and, through you, to the great Soviet people and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It is well known that the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind--an era of global advance from capitalism to socialism and communism. Over the past 60 years, socialism, which first developed in one country, has now become the ever stronger world socialist system and a factor deciding the direction of mankind's development.

Since their birth the various countries in the socialist family have striven to build and strengthen their fatherlands and have assisted one another. The establishment of CEMA, which took place 30 years ago, was an event of historic significance with regard to the assistance and cooperation among the socialist countries. Such assistance and cooperation based on equal relations, mutual respect for each other's independence and mutual interest is for the international socialist division of labor on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today, the various CEMA member countries have become strong and prosperous socialist countries closely uniting with one another.

This glorious success testifies to the truth of Lenin's teaching that it is necessary to create high efficiency in labor in order to insure the success of socialism. In other spheres, the success of the CEMA countries constitutes an encouragement for the various newly liberated countries in consolidating their political and economic independence.

I highly appreciate and wholeheartedly hail the glorious achievements recorded by the CEMA group in the past 30 years.

Dear comrades and friends:

Passing through their hard, protracted struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, the Lao people have now completely liberated the country and established the LPDR on 2 December 1975. Over the past 3 years, we have carried out socialist transformation and construction and, at the same time, strengthened the cause of national defense and public security in our country--an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

In the field of diplomatic relations, we have attentively strengthened the special solidarity with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. This solidarity is a factor deciding the development of the revolution in each country. We regard the strengthening of the militant solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other genuine socialist countries as an important factor insuring our success. With regard to the various countries with different political systems, we have adopted a policy of peace and cooperation on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. The achievements we have won cannot be separated from the great support and assistance of the various countries in the socialist family and friends throughout the world.

I wish to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, our thanks and profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, the various socialist countries, CEMA in particular, and friends throughout the world for their support and assistance.

On the path of our advancement, we are still encountering many difficulties caused by small (?production) and the aftermath of the war. Meanwhile, the reactionary rulers in China have colluded with the imperialists and the reactionaries of all types to carry out sabotage activities. However, we firmly believe that under the leadership of the LPRP, with the spirit of self-reliance and with the support and assistance of the various countries of the socialist family, with the Soviet Union serving as the mainstay, and of our friends throughout the world, we will be able to surmount all difficulties and successfully carry out the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country, contributing to strengthening the forces of socialism and world revolution.

The Lao people earnestly hope they will receive ever more increasing support, assistance and cooperation from the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries as well as CEMA for the purpose of building and rapidly and steadily advancing our country so that it can fulfill its international duty.

I wish the CEMA organization more glorious success in its cause. Thank you.

POLAND'S JAGIELSKI VIEWS CEMA PROGRESS, TASKS

LD021003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Interview, with M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, under the rubric "PRAVDA Questionnaire:"
"The Law-Governed Nature of Our Life"--date and place not given]

[Text] PRAVDA hereby concludes the publication of answers to questions in a survey carried out by the editorial office in connection with the 30th anniversary of CEMA. Leading workers of the CEMA countries' party and state organs have expressed their views on these pages. The editorial office thanks them for their cooperation with the newspaper. Today M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, gives an interview.

[Question] How do you rate the 30-year results of the all-round economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the CEMA countries?

[Answer] The creation of CEMA was an act of tremendous political and economic significance and a historic step in implementing the principles of socialist internationalism. It marked the beginning of a qualitatively new period of fraternal collaboration and coordinated, planned development of countries joined by a common political system and socioeconomic base. The formation of CEMA revealed a broad opportunity for the rational and efficient division of labor among the socialist states and accelerated the process of development and strengthening of our great community.

One of the cornerstones supporting the cooperation of the CEMA countries is the internationalist principle of fraternal mutual aid. The first test of the effectiveness of combined efforts was the postwar period of rehabilitation of the national economy and beginning of industrialization--a particularly difficult period in the history of the fraternal states. Most community members made extensive use of the economic and technical achievements and also of the machinery, equipment and raw materials at the disposal of the more industrially developed partners. The Soviet Union fraternally granted its material resources to the countries which had embarked on the path of socialist building and which had set bold plans for industrialization, and it generously shared its scientific and technical achievements and experience with them.

In collaboration with other CEMA countries we constructed many key projects in our country then. Imports from fraternal countries were a substantial source of supply of fuel and raw and semi-finished materials for our economy. In many of our important economic sectors we succeeded in organizing large-scale production thanks to long-term orders from other CEMA countries.

The dynamic development of the national economy of fraternal states and also the equalization of their economic levels created favorable conditions for the fuller exploitation of the potential of the international socialist division of labor. This was reflected in the all-round program of socialist economic integration adopted at the 25th CEMA session in 1971, which is now being successfully implemented. The CEMA countries' rapid progress, the improvement of their peoples' living standards, the accelerating growth of the social efficiency of production and the development of science and technology are the specific result of the program's implementation.

The key problems being solved by joint efforts include satisfaction of our states' growing requirements in fuel and raw and semi-finished materials. Many joint measures--in which Poland too has actively participated--have been undertaken in this field in recent years. The coordinated actions are already bearing fruit.

The CEMA countries have achieved substantial progress in the development of industrial specialization and cooperation. This contributes to adjustment of the output of mass-produced goods, the reduction of expenditure, the more rapid exploitation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the modernization of output and the forming of permanent production ties among the fraternal states. The CEMA partners are striving to accelerate this process, particularly in promising economic sectors.

The results of the CEMA countries' collaboration in scientific and technical cooperation are increasingly weighty. A search is underway for efficient new forms of links. The community states are switching from the simple exchange of documentation and experience to the joint solving of complex problems--something which insures that better use is made of the material base and cadres. A number of international organizations and centers which coordinate collaboration in various scientific and technical areas have been created.

Against the background of the crisis phenomena inherent in the capitalist world, the economic development of the CEMA states testified graphically to the supremacy of the socialist system and of loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teachings.

[Question] Please describe Poland's participation in CEMA activity and in the common work of deepening socialist economic integration.

[Answer] Poland's participation in implementing the all-round program of socialist economic integration is reflected in both multilateral and bilateral measures. I would recall that Poland has contributed to the construction of the Druzhba oil pipeline, the high-tension electrical transmission line from Vinnitsa in the USSR to Albertirsa in Hungary, the Soyuz gas pipeline, petroleum industry projects and so forth.

Our country is currently participating in the construction of the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine and the UST-Il'msk pulp plant and in the expansion of Soviet enterprises producing some kinds of ferrous alloys. The CEMA countries, including Poland, recently signed an agreement on the joint construction of the Khmel'nitskaya AEA and the 750-kilovolt electricity transmission line from there to Rzeszow in Poland.

Poland is collaborating with other CEMA partners in implementing more than 300 agreements on production specialization and cooperation. About 100 of them are multilateral agreements. The agreements relate primarily to electrical machine building, ship building and the manufacture of technological lines involved in the production of sulfuric, nitric and phosphoric acid and other products.

As a result of the implementation of these accords, the proportion of goods in Poland's trade exchange with other CEMA countries which are produced within the framework of specialization and cooperation is increasing annually. In 1978, for instance, they comprised 20 percent, and in the case of deliveries to the Soviet Union, 23 percent.

Poland also participates actively in scientific and technical cooperation, which is developing in accordance with the all-round program of socialist economic integration. The fact that now more than 30,000 scientific research establishments and planning and design bureaus, as well as higher education establishments, in the CEMA countries--including more than 250 of these in Poland--are participating in multilateral and bilateral collaboration in this sphere, is significant.

The results of joint work--new designs for machinery and equipment, new technologies and new kinds of material--are widely used in the national economy of the CEMA countries. Poland, just as the other CEMA members, is developing cooperation in the field of planned activity. With its CEMA partners it is insuring the coordination of plans of socioeconomic development. Poland has participated actively in elaborating long-term targeted programs of cooperation in the energy, fuel and raw material sectors and in agriculture, the food industry and machine building.

Our increasing contribution to the development of cooperation is reflected in the dynamics of trade exchange with the fraternal states. In 1960 it totaled R2.5 billion, in 1970 R6.4 billion and in 1978 as much as R12 billion. The socialist countries account for 57 percent of Poland's exports and imports.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the immediate tasks for improving cooperation among the CEMA countries?

[Answer] We regard socialist economic integration as an objective, law-governed feature of the current state of socialist and communist building. This is a dialectical and dynamic process, which requires constant development and improvement. In this context the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs is acquiring special significance.

The accelerated progress of the nuclear power industry, the increased extraction and rational utilization of fuel, the development of the unified power industry systems of fraternal states, the improvement of petroleum refining and gas processing, restriction of their use as raw material for the power industry, increased production of grain, livestock products and other agricultural products, the insuring of a high rate of production of modern machinery, equipment, technological lines and batch items, the expansion of specialization and cooperation, the development of transportation facilities and the increasing satisfaction of people's requirements for industrial goods in wide demand are the most important avenues of work which will contribute decisively to the deepening of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries.

The elaboration of long-term targeted programs is nearing completion. It is essential in every country to create favorable conditions for their implementation within the framework of those countries' national economic plans and through joint efforts. I am referring both to material resources and to the further improvement of the system of organization and the mechanism of our mutual cooperation.

The CEMA countries' rapid economic development aimed at insuring increasing satisfaction of their peoples' requirements is giving rise to new problems, many of which can only be solved jointly. The tasks stemming from the changing world situation also require the fraternal states' combined efforts. All these questions are extremely complex but, thanks to the powerful motive factor of the will of the fraternal CEMA countries' parties, governments and peoples, I am absolutely certain that they will be resolved efficiently.

TOKYO SUMMIT OF CAPITALIST POWERS ENDS

Problems Not Solved

LD300550 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Coming up now is a commentary in which Valeriy Borisov discusses the results of the Tokyo meeting, and this is what he writes:

And so the leaders of the major Western industrial powers and Japan today concluded their 2-day meeting. What with the United States, Britain, France, Federal Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan attending, it was a representative enough gathering. Still I doubt if any one seriously expected this conference, the fifth of its kind, to come up with any effective solutions to the acute economic problems plaguing the capitalist economy. As for energy policy, the United States has secured more favorable terms in replenishing its stocks of oil than have its West European partners. True, the West European Common Market members themselves are by no means in an equal position. Mounting oil prices will take a big cut out of West Germany's highly favorable balance of payments while Britain of course now produces oil herself. Nevertheless, it is the entire Western world that faces the problem of inflation whose rate ranges from 3 percent in Japan to 13 percent in Italy, and economists take the view that the new Conservative government's budget in Britain will have increased the rate of inflation to 16.5 percent before the year is over.

Nor did the Tokyo conference participants have anything to offer in the matter of chronic unemployment. And this at a time when there are 17 million jobless in just the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which unites the industrial countries of the capitalist world.

The London ECONOMIST has summed up the Tokyo summit as an annual performance intended to create the appearance that the West can work out a coordinated economic policy. But the participants, it added, would find it hard to convince their audience that the 3-year-long economic minirecovery had not petered out and given way to a minirecession.

A striking contrast to the Tokyo meeting was provided by the 33d jubilee meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance just held here in Moscow. As the Soviet prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin, stated at the meeting, the member countries of the council have proved to be the only industrially developed zone of the world that has avoided the severe blows that the energy crisis is dealing the capitalist economy, and this, the prime minister added, has vindicated our long-term principle of systematically developing, above all, our own energy resources.

Under the current 5-year plan the Soviet Union is supplying the other member countries of the council with nearly 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of oil products, and 88 billion cubic meters of gas. At the same time the member countries of the council are giving much thought to making rational and economic use of their resources and to developing new energy resources and materials. The populations of the member countries of the council account for only one tenth of the world's population. Yet the share of these countries in the world's industrial production is now 33 percent whereas in 1950 it was only 18 percent. In three decades the industrial production of the member countries has increased more than 8-fold while the world average for the same period rose by only 3.2 times. The member countries of the council, the Soviet prime minister also said, are solving their essential development problems on the basis of long-term planning, along the lines of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, and in the interests of a steady improvement of the well-being of their people.

Lack of Agreement

LD291930 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 29, TASS--TASS Correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

A two-day economic meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries -- U.S.A., Japan, FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada--ended in the Japanese capital today.

The meeting focused its attention on the shortage of energy resources, primarily petroleum, in the capitalist countries. Having reached unanimity on the question of exerting pressure on the petroleum exporting countries, the meeting participants disagreed at the same time on the oil consumption reduction margins. The joint communique, published after the Tokyo meeting points out that the FRG, France, Great Britain and Italy would keep the import of oil in the period up to 1985 at the level of 1978, while the United States, Japan and Canada, would import in 1987 not more petroleum than in 1979.

The Tokyo meeting passed no concrete decisions on overcoming the economic difficulties and inflation in the Western countries, surmounting commercial and economic contradictions among them. The meeting participants only confirmed the existence of such problems. Inflation, the joint communique says, "is again gaining strength." Shortage of petroleum "has limited the possibilities of manoeuvring in the economic policy of the parties to the meeting", the document points out.

The prime minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher noted, specifically, during today's joint press conference held by the leaders of the seven countries that the capitalist world was confronted by "difficult problems".

The Tokyo meeting of the "seven" has shown once again that in the conditions of the general crisis of capitalism the attempts of the leading capitalist nations to reach agreement among themselves on definite aspects of the economic policy were unsuccessful.

RESULTS OF OPEC GENEVA MEETING EXAMINED

Price Hike Justification

LD291910 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Andrey Kornev commentary]

[Summary] The main result of the conference has been the amendment of the price of crude oil as of 1 July. The new prices range from \$18 to \$23.5 per barrel. To ease the burden on developing countries, \$800 million has been earmarked for aid to developing countries.

The demand for oil exceeds the supply. Thus the oil producers faced the problem of either to increase production or the price. The majority of oil producers rejected the first option because oil for them, is the main source of income and the quick drying up of oil wells can be very damaging. Other justifications for the increased oil prices advanced by the oil producers were the growing inflation in the West and the declining value of the dollar, which reduces their purchasing power. The final statement issued by the conference said that the new oil prices will force the capitalist world to use other energy sources.

"The West, which acknowledges the chaos hitting the energy sector in its countries, is trying to put the blame--as in the past--on OPEC. What is more, the matter is not at all free from direct threats addressed to oil producers. This is indicated by the U.S.' intention to send a punitive force to the Arab gulf. However, there are no threats that can halt the wheel of struggle waged by developing countries for the wise exploitation of their natural resources. The OPEC conference has confirmed this before."

Western Reaction

LD291958 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 29, TASS--The participants of the conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which passed a decision to increase the marketing price of oil from the present level of 14.54 to 18-23.5 U.S. dollars per barrel, expressed in their final communique deep concern about the abnormal situation prevailing in the international oil market.

The conference urged the industrial countries of the West to assume a more positive attitude to the problems of the developing nations. This includes loans, economic aid and other forms of financial support, the granting of which would create more favourable conditions for the developing countries to settle their problems.

The conference participants declared their readiness to discuss the energy problems with the industrially advanced countries, along with other questions affecting the interests of the developing states. The OPEC nations refuse pointblank to conduct any isolated dialogue on oil without considering other problems of the developing nations.

The conference warns the oil companies of the industrial states against irresponsible use of the current situation for obtaining fabulous profits, urges to put an end to speculation.

The OPEC decision, as it should have been expected, caused irritation in the capitals of the Western states.

Attention is being called in circles close to OPEC to new U.S. attempts to pressure the oil-producing nations in order to make them abandon measures in defence of their interests.

Senator Henry Jackson stated in his TV interview that the actions of the oil-producing nations disheartened the United States. He hinted at the possibility of U.S. "punitive actions" against the OPEC countries. Keynoted by the same spirit is the statement by the U.S. General Bernard Rogers concerning the plan to set up special forces in the United States which could be used in the Middle East and in other areas of the world to provide the West with petroleum.

The Iraqi minister of oil Tayih 'Abd al-Karim stressed that the shortage of oil in the world market was caused by the machinations of the monopolies and the West's desire to create strategic fuel reserves.

Reasons for Oil Shortage

LD291644 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Laying the Blame at the Wrong Door"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--TASS political analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva has passed an important decision to raise the price of oil as of July 1 from 14.54 dollars to 18-23.5 dollars a barrel. This decision has been necessitated by the situation in the world market. The consumption and import of oil by Western countries as well as the accumulation by them of strategic oil reserves have recently sharply increased. This has resulted in a shortage of the liquid fuel and has given the international oil monopolies an opportunity to start selling oil at speculative prices of 25-30 dollars a barrel.

In these conditions, the OPEC member-countries had no way out left, but to bring the prices of exported oil into line with the conditions of the world market for protecting their interests. The oil exporters are instigated to increasing the prices of oil by some other serious considerations.

The incessant growth of prices of the industrial goods imported from the West as well as the drop in the U.S. dollar rate seriously undermine the purchase power of the oil revenues of the OPEC member countries.

Albeit the decision of the organisation has been necessitated by objective conditions and the striving to protect their vital interests, it has triggered off a stormy reaction in the West. The OPEC member countries are accused of deepening the world energy crisis, of provoking a new economic recession. Some hotheads even call for repressions against the OPEC member countries. Thus, American Senator Henry Jackson threatened a possible "punitive operation" against the OPEC members from the U.S. Congress. Such a call by the senator was clearly suggested to him by definite circles notorious for their anti-Arab stand and, of course, the Zionist lobby wielding much influence in the U.S. Congress. It would be apt to remind in this connection that Pearle, an assistant to the senator, is a leading figure of the lobby.

In accusing OPEC for whipping up the energy crisis, the Western states are clearly laying the blame at the wrong door. It is well known that the Western economy has been led into this crisis by the practices of plunder of oil, which is a valuable energy and fuel resource. The international oil monopolies controlling most of the operations for the transportation, sale and processing of crude oil have used the West's growing dependence on oil. International big business, in the first place in the United States, is deliberately impeding the development of the power engineering industry of the leading capitalist states, a diversification of their energy sources, while deriving huge profits from the operation of the rich oil areas of the developing countries. By placing the leading centres of the capitalist world in dependence of the import of oil, the international oil cartel is at the same time impeding its supplies to the market, thus causing an "oil shortage" resulting in a permanent growth of the prices of oil, which is a source of unprecedented profits for the cartel.

West To Blame for Crisis

LD021826 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["Looking for the Guilty Party"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

After the leaders of the principal seven countries of the capitalist world practically failed to reach agreement on what was the key problem of the Tokyo summit meeting--that of working out a common strategy for solving the fuel and energy crisis--they began looking with still greater vigour for somebody on whom to blame their troubles.

Thus, on his way home, U.S. President J. Carter blamed members of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries for the entire burden of problems besetting the American economy. He said specifically that the OPEC's recent decision to raise oil prices makes an economic recession more likely than ever before.

What is more, some people in the West, after finding the "guilty party", insist on "punitive sanctions" against the "intractable" OPEC members. Is this not clear from the publication of the Pentagon's plans for establishing a so-called "unilateral corps" to "uphold" American interests, including interests in the oil-rich zones of the Persian Gulf area? As was reported by the New York TIMES, the Pentagon was instructed to prepare within the next few weeks possible versions for deploying American Armed Forces in the area.

Meantime it is well known that the policy of the oil-exporting developing countries is a natural reaction to the West's inability to put their own economy in better order, a reaction to the piratic actions of the oil monopolies which to this day control the lion's share of oil transportation and processing as well as the sale of oil products to Western consumers. In assessing the OPEC's decision one should also take into account the dollar's chronic erosion and a steady rise in the prices of manufactures imported from the West. Both of these factors lead up to a sharp depreciation of the actual export earnings of the petroleum-producing states. It is not fortuitous that at the recent conference in Geneva the OPEC members expressed concern over abnormal conditions in the world oil market today.

It is not hard to see from the above-said that people responsible for the strained fuel and energy situation in the Western economy should be sought in the centres of world capitalism, primarily at the headquarters of oil corporations. It is these corporations that caused a sharp increase in the dependence of the industrialized capitalist world on fuel imports while slowing down the production of energy resources in their own countries and making billions of dollars in profit on the exploitation of the oil-rich areas in developing countries. It is the oil corporations which in their pursuit of gain deliberately withhold fuel from the market and were the main initiators of the recent speculative price "explosion" in the "free" oil market.

It is easy to explain why the oil monopolies are doing so with impunity. It is not very difficult for the oil business to cover up the traces of its piratic activities in the maze of the state-monopoly structure of present-day capitalism.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER OPENS VETERINARY CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD011510 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The 21st World Veterinary Congress began its work at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow today. It is being held under the motto "Veterinary for the Good of Mankind". More than five thousand scientists and specialists from 61 countries are to discuss matters aimed at further improving methods to prevent and treat animal diseases and protect people's health from diseases which are common for animals and man, to improve the sanitary quality of nutritionally most valuable livestock products, matters of international trade in animals and rawstuffs of animal origin, and protection of the environment.

The programme of the congress includes more than a thousand reports on major problems of contemporary veterinary science.

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When declaring the congress open, Valentin Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the USSR, stressed that the combining of the efforts of veterinary scientists and their business-like international cooperation take on an increasing importance in the field of veterinary science and practice.

The congress, Valentin Mesyats pointed out, is being held on the days when all progressive mankind approve of the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. This will undoubtedly contribute to the successful work of the congress, he said. Ziya Nuriyev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, read out a message of greetings to the participants in the congress from Aleksey Kosygin, the head of the Soviet Government.

The message points out that veterinary science and practice make a tangible contribution to the solution of such problems of global character as the provision of peoples with a sufficient amount of food, the protection of people's health and the environment. International veterinary congresses, too, are called upon to promote this

The 21st World Veterinary Congress will continue its work till July 7.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE PROPOSALS FOR NON-NUCLEAR STATES NOTED

LD011718 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Committee for Disarmament has concentrated its attention of the issue of concluding an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear states, put forward on the initiative of the Soviet Union at the 33d session of the United Nations General Assembly. As was emphasized in their speeches by representatives of Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Algeria, Romania and Mexico and a number of other countries, the most effective means of preventing a nuclear war would be the complete prohibition and the liquidation of nuclear weapons. However, these (?purposes) met by the partial measure aimed at preventing the nuclear catastrophe, such as, for instance, the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states.

The representatives of nonnuclear states at the same time emphasize that the conclusion of such a convention would be the most radical solution to the problem of protecting nonnuclear states from the use against them of nuclear weaponry. The delegate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, invited to speak at the Committee for Disarmament, actively supported the proposal on concluding an international convention. He has exposed the aggressive and hegemonistic course of the Beijing policies aimed at fanning up international tension, which includes the settlement of issues of limiting the arms race and disarmament. Wide discussion at the committee of the proposals of the Soviet Union--and more than 20 delegates spoke on this particular issue--is fresh evidence of the interest of the international community in the immediate settlement of the issue on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOS PARLEY, ISSUES FACING NEW SESSION CITED

LD291321 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 26, 22 Jun 79 pp 10-11 LD

[I. Gorin article: "On the Threshold of the Final Decisions"]

[Text] The first stage of the eighth session of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference, in which representatives of 138 of the world's states are participating, has been concluded in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The session's task is to insure that a consensus--that is, general agreement--is reached on the draft all-embracing convention which was elaborated during the previous meetings and which is designed to regulate the urgent issues of the use of the expanses of the sea and the opening up of the world oceans' mineral resources. The overwhelming majority of delegations share the opinion that the conference must complete work on the convention as fast as possible.

However, the representatives of certain states are opposing this. They are attempting to deepen the divergences and to prevent the adoption of the convention. The voices of those who, in defiance of the interests of international cooperation, are seeking to seize unilaterally expanses of the sea and their resources and to establish an arbitrary regime for the opening up of various regions of the world ocean are still heard at the conference. They are creating heaps of artificial obstacles to achieving a settlement of the most acute issues and primarily of the problems of the use of seabed resources and the financial terms of contracts for the working of such resources.

It is precisely this aim which is served by the idea put forward by certain countries in the period between sessions of so-called "trimming"--"simplifying" and "shortening" the section of the composite draft convention applying to the international area of the seabed. In essence it has been proposed that a start be made to considering the new question of what principles and provisions regarding the regime for the use of seabed resources should be "simplified" or excluded from the draft convention altogether. Both questions of the general regime of the international region of the seabed which had already been settled and questions connected with the system for working its resources, with the specific size of contractors' financial deductions [otchisleniya] and so forth were hit by this shortening. The authors of this idea obviously sought to fundamentally shatter provisions which were to a large extent agreed--something which forced the conference once again to hold protracted and sterile debates on procedural questions. It is not surprising that the majority of delegations have resolutely rejected the attempts by the supporters of "trimming" to nullify the results already achieved by the conference.

The idea of "trimming" was condemned at two between-sessions meetings of the conference participants held in Mexico and Geneva. These meetings noted that the necessary pre-conditions have already been created for the successful completion of the elaboration of the convention. Most of the provisions of its composite draft have traveled the long path of agreement and mutually acceptable compromise formulas have now been elaborated on the most important questions of the Law of the Sea within the context of the use of the expanses of the sea and on opening up the mineral resources of the world ocean. In particular, such formulas have now been elaborated on the territorial sea, international straits, navigation, protection of the marine environment and the status of the 200-mile economic zone and the international area of the seabed. The backbone of the future convention has practically taken shape. It takes into account the present and future interests of all the world's states and peoples.

It is perfectly natural that the eighth session of the conference has focused the bulk of its attention on outstanding issues such as the definition of the outer limit of the continental shelf, the system of working the resources of the seabed beyond the shelf, the structure of the council of the international organ for the seabed and the terms of the financial deductions for working seabed resources.

The question of defining the outer limit of the continental shelf is evoking particularly acute debate. On the eve of the present session a considerable number of developing and Western countries upheld the so-called "Irish formula" whereby it was proposed that the outer limit of the continental shelf be fixed as 60 miles from the foot of the continental shelf or as a line linking points on the bottom where the thickness of the sedimentary rocks totals 1 percent of the distance from the foot of the continental shelf. This solution was advocated by the delegations of Britain, the United States, France, Canada, Australia, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Argentina. Other countries, in particular the Arab countries, demanded that the outer limit of the shelf follow the line of the 200-mile economic zone.

In the course of the quest for a compromise solution there emerged on the eve of the eighth session an unofficial formula restricting the application of the "Irish formula" regarding the shelf to a distance of up to 150 miles from the limit of the economic zone or up to 100 miles from points at a depth of 2,500 meters, at the choice of the littoral state. It was intended here that the littoral states would be deemed to have sovereign rights to use the shelf's mineral resources. All other states must be reserved the right to engage in free nonresource activity on the shelf more than 200 miles offshore, including the right to create artificial structures and installations and also to freely carry out marine scientific research unconnected with the resources of the shelf.

The Soviet delegation's proposals, which contained the aforementioned compromise criteria for establishing the shelf's limits in terms of distance and depth, encountered broad understanding and support as a constructive path to a mutually acceptable solution. They were incorporated in the revised draft. However, because of the objections of a number of states with a broad shelf, agreement has still not been reached on the regime of this zone beyond the 200-mile limit.

Another important direction of the eighth session's work is the regulation of the questions of working the resources of the seabed beyond the shelf.

The negotiating group engaged in discussing these questions has achieved mutual understanding regarding a so-called "parallel system." The compromise provisions prepared by group chairman (F. Ndzhenga) (Kenya) regarding right of access for states along with an international organ for working the resources of the seabed area and the carrying out of scientific research by states and the organ in that area, entirely satisfy most participants in the conference.

Definite difficulties have arisen on the issue of revising the system of exploitation in 20-25 years' time. The proposed text of the corresponding article of the draft convention does not make it clear whether states' right of access to the region's resources will be preserved after the 20-25-year period. And it is necessary to agree on this to insure an inalienable right of access to seabed resources and an equal attitude toward contracts for both states and the international enterprise.

Back at the seventh session the Soviet delegation submitted a detailed proposal designed to develop and concretize the general principle of preventing monopolization of the prospecting working of the resources of the international areas of the seabed. For this it is necessary to reach agreement on limiting the total number of contracts which can be granted to each state (or its companies) and also the number of contracts which can be given to a state in a particular part of an area. This would prevent the sectors with the most promising reserves of nodules from being concentrated in just one pair of hands. It is also necessary to envisage granting advantages to states which have failed to obtain a single contract compared with those which have obtained a certain number of contracts.

The overwhelming majority of conference participants supported the Soviet proposal on this issue. On the basis of this proposal specific provisions establishing corresponding quotas and aimed against the monopoly seizure of sectors of the seabed have been incorporated in the revised draft.

During the last session the negotiating group under the chairmanship of (P. Engo) (Cameroon) considered in detail various possibilities for the composition of the organ's council and the decisionmaking machinery in it, including proposals from the United States, the "Group of 77" and other countries. The essence of these proposals was to expand the membership of the council in favor of a particular group of countries and also to establish machinery for voting in the council which would accord precisely with their interests. Since they run counter to the aim of achieving consensus, these proposals were rejected. However, at the eighth session certain delegations again stated their intention of seeking a revision of the composite draft's provisions regarding the council.

Like the delegations of many other countries, the Soviet delegation opposed this approach. The composite draft's balanced principles regarding the composition of the council and its decisionmaking machinery take into account the interests of all groups of countries. And they have been incorporated in that form in the revised draft convention.

The eighth session also had to settle the problems of financial deductions to the international organ for working the seabed resources, and of technology transfers. The "Group of 77" developing countries attaches paramount importance to these problems and links with their solution the creation of the international enterprise to work the seabed resources. As a result of the negotiations at the session realistic solutions of these complex issues were also outlined.

The acute disagreements on many questions of the regime of the expanses of the sea have been overcome as a result of the latest stage of the eighth session and this makes it possible to prepare revised articles of the convention aimed at reaching a settlement through consensus. Of course, there still remain the problems connected with the regime of the shelf beyond the 200-mile limit, the creation of an effective international enterprise, the procedure for settling disputes regarding the delimitation of expanses of the sea and certain others. However, the results which have been achieved make it possible to hope that it will also be possible to solve these problems in the near future. With this aim the eighth session of the conference has decided to continue its work in New York from 16 July. The overwhelming majority of countries advocates completing the elaboration of an all-embracing Law of the Sea convention no later than 1980. That is a perfectly realistic and attainable goal.

ABLAMOV VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION, RECESSIONIST TENDENCIES

LD021532 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: According to the just published preliminary figures of the U.S. Commerce Department, production in the United States declined by 2.4 percent in the second quarter of this year, for the first time in recent years. This is, properly speaking, what has already long been expected in the USA. Ever more symptoms of a serious disease have accumulated in U.S. economy recently. The government index of the basic economic indicators--a true barometer of the state of economy--showed a decline since last October. The volume of housing construction, orders for durables and factory equipment have sharply reduced. The balance of trade deficit has reached the record level of 28.5 billion dollars.

These economic ills have been aggravated by the speedy growth of inflation to reach an annual level of 14 percent. U.S. economy found itself between Scylla and Charybdis--between recession and inflation.

Striving to lessen the inflation, the "overheating of economy", the U.S. administration has recently decided upon a slowdown of the rates of economic development. But the efforts of the administration failed to produce the desired results--inflation did not decline. It only contributed to a replacement of a slow-down of the rates of growth of output with its actual reduction. Some American experts believe that U.S. economy has already started slowly creeping back into a new recession. There is no doubt on this score, the country is in a state of depression, says well-known American economist Heller. Stagflation, i.e., a combination of stagnation and inflation, is rapidly gaining in its rate and having an increasingly destructive effect on the economy of the United States.

American propaganda is trying to lay the blame for the aggravation of the situation in the country's economy at anybody's door, but not at that of the United States. Widespread, for example, is the theory that the culprits of the new upheavals are allegedly the [Organization of] Petroleum Exporting (OPEC) countries. By raising the prices of oil, they allegedly lead things to an "oil hunger" and subsequent slowdown of production. But as is pointed out in the United States itself the new prices of oil fixed by OPEC may increase inflation in the USA only by half a percent, which means that the causes of the calamity shall be looked for in some other places.

It is well known that the succeeding U.S. administrations strive to seek in an increase in spendings on arms a stimulator for the growth of economy. But instead of accelerating economic development, the build up of military appropriations, the waste of billions of dollars on unproductive purposes disorganize American economy, while military budgets are a heavy burden on it. Thus, the causes of the present economic upheavals shall be looked for in the further growth of spendings on arms and in a build-up of the arms race.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE, ECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS WASHINGTON MEETING

LD301246 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 30, TASS--A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council was held here. The sides discussed questions pertaining to the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA, improvement of the financing of joint projects, the setting up of a special committee for aid to medium and small U.S. companies in their business ties with the Soviet Union.

The question was examined of the possible volumes of cooperation on major projects with the use of new forms that would make it possible to conduct it on a long-term basis.

The Executive Committee devoted much attention to industrial cooperation and compensation trade. U.S. representatives spoke about the measures taken by the American side for removing obstacles limiting the development of mutually beneficial trade and financial ties, in the first place for cancelling the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the signing at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna of the SALT II treaty. Unanimous consent was also expressed with the provisions of the joint Soviet-American communique, which mentioned the role of trade as an important element in developing and improving bilateral ties and stressed the intention of the USSR and the USA to continue and invigorate cooperation in that field.

In the opinion of the participants in the meeting, the Vienna meeting and the documents signed at it open up possibilities for a more consistent broadening of the fields of Soviet-American cooperation on the principled basis of full equality, equal security, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BYRD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD020150 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic majority leader in the United States Senate, arrived today for an unofficial visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. The senator began his journey in this country from Leningrad.

TASS REPORTS ON PURPOSE OF ROBERT STRAUSS' MIDEAST TRIP

LD021844 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 2, TASS--The United States is trying in every way to create a semblance of progress in the Middle East "settlement" on the basis of the Camp David accords. With this aim in view R. Strauss, the American ambassador at large, has been sent on an eight-day tour of the Middle East in order to hold talks in the capitals of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He is also to attend a new round of Egyptian-Israeli consultations on so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

The U.S. President's special representative is carrying with him a personal message to President as-Sadat from J. Carter. R. Strauss is also to gladden the leaders of Egypt and Israel by the news that the American Congress has fully paid for their agreement to the Washington-dictated separate deal.

On the eve of his departure, the House of Representatives, just as the Senate previously, approved the government's bill allocating 4.8 billion dollars for Cairo and Tel Aviv to buy American arms. The bulk of these funds--three billion dollars, are allocated for Israel to buy modern American arms and re-dislocate military bases in the Sinai. The rest of the sum 1.8 billion dollars, will go to Egypt which is assigned by Washington the role of a "gendarme" for protecting American interests in the Middle East.

The United States is not in the least embarrassed by the fact that up-to-date fighter bombers, missiles, tanks and other arms supplied to Tel Aviv are used by it for aggression against neighbouring states and peoples. As is stressed by the New York TIMES the Israeli Cabinet agreed on the day of Strauss' arrival that the armed forces should continue to make strikes against the positions of the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon. In other words Tel Aviv is going ahead with its planned policy of destroying Palestinians and undermining the national sovereignty of Lebanon.

As for Egypt, it will discuss with R. Strauss, among other matters, still greater American economic expansion in Egypt. It is no accident that a representative delegation of American businessmen flew to Cairo together with R. Strauss. During his short stop-over at the Cairo airport on his way to Israel R. Strauss stated that the United States and Egypt are already drawing up joint economic projects. Although they will be carried out on a bilateral basis the possibility of enlisting Israel's cooperation is also being explored.

Observers say that during his planned talks in Jordan and Saudi Arabia Washington's emissary will try to persuade the leaders of these countries to soften their opposition to the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

TOMAHAWK MISSILE TEST SHOWS ACCELERATING ARMS DEVELOPMENT

LD291406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 29 June--The U.S. Department of Defense is accelerating the rate of development of new types of strategic arms. As the Pentagon has announced, the U.S. Navy has carried out another flight test of a Tomahawk cruise missile. The device was launched from an atomic submarine off the California coast.

'MAJOR DIFFICULTIES' WITH U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE NOTED

LD020902 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 3, TASS-Realization of the American programme of development of a multiple-purpose spaceship "shuttle" encounters major difficulties. The trials of the main power unit of the ship's second stage were a failure for the second time in the past month. During the trials which were held at the national space technology laboratory in Mississippi a turbopump unit of one of the three motors malfunctioned because of over-heating.

'STRIKE FORCE' SHOWS FOR U.S. WORLD COMMITMENTS DON'T EXIST

LD292024 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--TASS political analyst Oleg Anichkin writes:

It is astounding, how easily Washington proclaims one or another parts of the world a "sphere of vital interests" of the United States, no matter how far it is situated from American shores. According to the Pentagon's logics, it is enough for the area to have oil, or to be of value to the U.S. in the military-strategic respect.

For ensuring such interests of the United States, as one can see from reports coming from Washington, the creation of a so-called unilateral corps is being speeded up, which can be quickly airlifted to practically any part of the world. The creation of the corps has been announced by the new supreme commander of NATO's joint forces in Europe General Bernard Rogers, recently chief of the U.S. Army staff. He announced that this expeditionary corps will be 110,000-strong, will comprise the 82nd Paratroop Division, and other navy and marine units.

Confirming this statement, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown explained in a TV interview the objectives of the corps: These troops are formed in such a way so as to be able to rapidly engage in battle in a number of areas outside Europe, he said.

This was said with utter clarity, perhaps even cynically, as if international law, the U.N. Charter, commitments not to encroach on the sovereignty of independent states, not to interfere into internal affairs of other countries, not to use force to resolve controversial problems, exist not for the United States.

The United States ignores the anxiety of many countries of the Near and Middle East, of the Indian Ocean basin, who are naturally concerned over the dangerous consequences of such Pentagon plans. Such anxiety was voiced by a whole number of states who have no desire to find themselves "in the sphere of interests" of the USA and to suffer thereby.

The mobile unit now being formed has been named in Washington "quick response corps". It is clear, however, that these are special military units for aggressive interventionist purposes. The creation of the invasion force goes on simultaneously with the build-up of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, where a whole fleet based on the Diego Garcia Island is being deployed at a fast pace.

The United States is apparently preparing to use force to interfere in the internal affairs of other states if events in one or another area of the world will unfold in a direction not to its liking. Such policy is fraught with dangerous consequences, may lead to new armed clashes. All this cannot fail to cause the concern of world public opinion.

It is fitting to recall that "gunboat diplomacy" has in its time ignominiously failed, just as claims to the role of a "world policeman". It is hardly possible to ignore with impunity the sad experience of the past.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
CHINA

B 1

PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

LDO21222 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, July 2, TASS--A session of the Chinese National People's Congress has closed here.

It discussed a report on the activity of the government, which was delivered by Premier of the State Council Hua Guofeng, adopted a national economic plan and budget for 1979. A criminal and a criminal-legal proceedings codes have been adopted for the first time in the PRC. It has been decided to reorganize the revolutionary committees of various stages into the local people's governments, which existed prior to the "Cultural Revolution". One of the laws regulates questions pertaining to the establishment and activity of joint enterprises with the participation of foreign capital.

The session reaffirmed the present foreign policy course of the PRC leadership. The papers of the session contain anti-Soviet malicious attacks that are customary for the Chinese propaganda.

PRC'S PROPOSED JOINT VENTURE LAW WILL LEAD TO EXPLOITATION

OWO21239 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Station observers Mulatov, Betov and (Lyushin) commentaries on 58th founding anniversary of CCP in "Today's China Program"]

[Text] Fifty-eight years ago, the First CCP National Congress was held in Shanghai. This ushered in a new stage of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and the exploiting class of old China. Station observer Mulatov points out:

The founding of the CCP was the natural result of the unprecedented upsurge of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the world's first socialist state founded by the Russian workers and other laboring people under the leadership of Lenin's party. In the first 28 years after its founding, the CCP led the Chinese people in toppling the political rule of China's reactionary class and in founding the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949. In the past, all Chinese leaders admitted that the decisive historical prerequisites for the victory of the Chinese revolution were the sustained support from the motherland of the October Revolution and the establishment of a powerful revolutionary base in northeastern China following the Soviet Army's crushing defeat of Japanese military forces in August 1945.

Station observer Betov points out: The present CCP has nothing in common with the past CCP which led the Chinese people in winning victory in 1949 and, in the first 10 years after liberation, in mobilizing the Chinese people to build the foundation of socialism. Ever since Mao Zedong imposed his peculiar policies on China, the Chinese leadership politically degenerated step by step and began to adopt an anti-Soviet and pro-imperialist stand. Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution negated a large part of the achievements of the Chinese people's revolution.

Station economic observer (Lyushin) points out: Many documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC [National Peoples Congress] convincingly verify the Chinese leaders' political degeneration. Mao's successors have imposed on this session the policy of creating convenient political and legal conditions for introducing foreign monopoly capital into China. Just as pointed out in a XINHUA 28 June report, the joint Chinese-foreign venture law provides protection for foreign capitalists and accords them the right to remit their net profits abroad in accordance with the law.

This means the return to the labor supply system in China, with capitalists exploiting the Chinese workers. Factually speaking, the present Chinese leaders are reviving the system which the Chinese people abolished 30 years ago. The fact that China is returning to the status of being economically and politically (?subjugated) to imperialism--30 years after its founding--shows that the present Chinese leaders have inherited the reactionary and antipeople essence of Mao Zedong's ideology and line.

DUPLICITY OF PRC STAND ON MIDDLE EAST SCORED

LD302148 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing's Double Game in the Middle East"]

[Text] A few days ago Hua Guofeng, the Chinese premier, addressed the National People's Congress. Speaking on the Middle East issue, he stated that China stands, according to his pronouncement, by the Arab peoples in their struggle against the Israeli aggression. He spoke about the necessity of realizing the national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including their right to return to their homeland and to the establishment of their own state. Well, what can one say in that respect?

It is known that the Arabs have heard Beijing's assertion of its backing for them before. Chinese ambassadors have made such assertions in the Arab states. An Oriental proverb should be mentioned here: The repetition of sweet words will never make your mouth sweet. The matter is not confined to words but to the policy which is actually being adopted by the Beijing leaders in the Middle East.

At present the attitude of this or that country toward the As-Sadat-Begin peace agreement has become the yardstick of its policy in the region. Naturally, the Arabs are getting tangible, real support from the states which condemn this agreement of treason and capitulation. On the other hand the anti-Arab stands are those of the states which laud As-Sadat's separate treaty with Zionism and imperialism.

Hua Guofeng kept silent in his speech regarding this principled question. It was no coincidence, as the Chinese leaders, including Hua Guofeng, have openly declared their support for the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. Almost simultaneously with Hua Guofeng, As-Sadat made a speech before the new People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In it he expressed his deep gratitude to the Beijing leadership for supporting his connivance with Israel.

It is abundantly clear to every Arab that by supporting the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement, Beijing thus stands against realizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and establishing their national state. It is also abundantly clear that by supporting this treaty Beijing is backing Israel which is working to perpetuate its occupation of the Golan Heights and other occupied Arab territories. Therefore, the Zionist circles inside Israel and the leaders of the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress express good will toward Beijing. Recently they promoted close political and economic relations with it. Senator Jackson, the leader of the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress, stated after his visit to Beijing that the Chinese and American stands toward the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty are almost identical. So the leaders of Beijing are playing the active role on the world stage in a bad play, a play which is nothing but a double game for they show themselves as the Arabs' friends while they are actually helping As-Sadat, Zionism and imperialism in exercising the fully anti-Arab policy in the Middle East region. Israel indeed approves of this hypocritical stand.

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Documents of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on the Middle East say: Israel was the first among the Middle East states to realize the Chinese double-faced policy and welcome it. This needs no comment.

DANGER OF PRC'S MILITARY MODERNIZATION PLANS NOTED

LDO11854 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Vladimir Olenin commentary]

[Text] China's deputy chief of the army staff, Yang Yong, is arriving in Britain today. The Chinese general will attend exhibition flights of the Harrier jump jet planes and visit some units of the British Armored Troops. Our observer Vladimir Olenin writes:

Judging by the materials of the second session of the National People's Congress which has just ended, the cardinal revision of China's economic program has not affected the modernization plans for the army. Premier Hua Guofeng at the session did not neglect to remark once again that war factors continued to mount on the world arena, while the finance minister, Zhang Jingfu, reported about a rise in spending for military needs.

All this is is a sign that Beijing intends to step up the militarization of the country in order to bolster its hegemonist policy in Asia. Of late, the Chinese have resumed their rush for arms in the West. Today's visit to Britain by the deputy chief of the army staff for a new round of talks on arms supplies to China is far from the only evidence. The BUSINESS WEEK in the United States recently said the coordination committee for export control will later this month pass a decision on arms sales to China. These include the French Mirage planes, antitank and anti-aircraft missiles and the British Harrier vertical take-off jet aircraft. Noteworthily, Britain's defense secretary, Francis Pym, last month stated his country's readiness in principle to provide China with certain types of war equipment.

The Chinese authorities have of late been increasingly interested in space research. A group of Western space experts visited China recently. The opinion of the U.S. NASA delegation which visited Beijing not so long ago is that the Chinese space research program is bound to have military significance. According to the French VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE weekly, China's Deputy Premier Fang Yi is due in France next September to get details for completing the construction of the (Great March-III) missile. The missile, the weekly said, is capable of putting a spy satellite in orbit around the earth.

All this attests that Beijing is expanding the range of its military interests, despite financial difficulties. Naturally, Southeast Asian states cannot but be concerned over the activities by the Beijing leaders whose aggressive plans were revealed most strikingly during the aggression against Vietnam. Aware of with what ease the Chinese resort to arms, the Southeast Asian public is closely watching Beijing's attempts to renovate its armed forces with the help of Western arsenals.

PRAVDA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR DPRK'S UNIFICATION EFFORTS

LD031007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Vyacheslav Razuvaev "Commentator's Column": "Righteous Cause"]

[Text] Pyongyang--The international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful unification has begun.

Korea's unification has long been an urgent problem.

The country's division has lasted more than three decades. It affects the Korean people's national interests and prevents the liquidation of the atmosphere of tension in this region of Asia. The facts attest that the protracted stationing of foreign troops in South Korea is one of the chief obstacles in the way of the successful settlement of this problem. More than 40,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed there, and there are American military bases where nuclear weapons are kept. Under pressure from world public opinion Washington promised that it was about to reduce its "military presence" on the Korean Peninsula. But this promise has so far remained an empty phrase.

The Korean people are not ceasing the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the country and for their motherland's peaceful unification. The DPRK Government and public have repeatedly made constructive proposals.

The 23 January statement of the Central Committee of Korea's Unified Democratic Fatherland Front [as published] is of great significance in this connection. Seeking to resume the dialog broken off several years ago between Pyongyang and Seoul, the Unified Democratic Fatherland Front Central Committee proposed that the sides reaffirm their loyalty to the principles of the joint statement of 4 July 1972, cease mutual attacks and hostile actions of a military nature and convene a national conference to discuss questions of political, economic and cultural contacts between the DPRK and South Korea.

However, after a few meetings at Panmunjom the talks that had scarcely begun were virtually wrecked. The blame for this lies with those representatives of imperialist circles and South Korean reaction who are continuing stubbornly to prevent the normalization process in Korea.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR and the other socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces voice support for the DPRK's peace-loving initiatives and fraternal solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful democratic unification.

GROMYKO RECEIVES JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD021554 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Japanese Ambassador in the Soviet Union Tokichiro Uemoto at the latter's request.

During their conversation they discussed questions of Soviet-Japanese relations, as well as some international problems of mutual interest, including problems related to South-East Asia.

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YAMASHITA-BRZEZINSKI TOKYO MEETING CRITICIZED

OW021255 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW

[Text] A meeting has been held in Tokyo between U.S. Presidential National Security Advisor Brzezinski, who is now visiting Japan as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Tokyo summit just ended today, and Japan's Defense Agency Director General Yamashita. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has sent the following report:

At the Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna, Mr. Brezhnev rejected the presence of a "Soviet threat" as fabrication and told President Carter that the Soviet Union has no intention of building military bases in Vietnam. People thought this sincere statement by the Soviet head of state would put an end to the false propaganda by the opponents of detente on the "threat of the Soviet Union in Asia. However, at his meeting with Director General Yamashita, Mr. Brzezinski repeated anti-Soviet attacks which the people are already tired of hearing.

Mr. Brzezinski said the recent military situation in Asia has been aggravated due to the Soviet military buildup and it is important to carefully watch the development of the Soviet threat toward the 1980's. Agreeing with this view, Director General Yamashita said it is true that the Soviet Union is anxious to make inroads into the Asian region.

The reason for this consensus of opinion between Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Yamashita can be found in a press conference held on 13 June by Joint Staff Council Chairman Takashima. At the press conference, Mr. Takashima disclosed that Chairman Jones of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had told him that efforts should be made to expand Japan-U.S. military cooperation and that Japan should increase its spending. [words indistinct] in years to come. Mr. Takashima added that, as a military man on active duty, he hopes that Japan will increase its military spending to modernize its Self-Defense Forces.

The concoction of the "Soviet threat" theme has stemmed from the need to justify this U.S. and Japanese military leaders' desire which contradicts world tide of detente. Thus, along with the fuss about the "Soviet threat," efforts have been made to promote Japan-U.S. military cooperation and increase Japan's armament.

Defense Agency Director General Yamashita told Mr. Brzezinski that Japan will firmly adhere to the Japan-U.S. security treaty and further continue its defense efforts while maintaining its defense policy aimed at implementing various defense programs.

Japan plans to carry out a formidable 5-year defense power maintenance program during the 1980-84 period. Japan is supposed to spend 13 trillion yen for military armament during this period. This indeed runs counter to the spirit of the future and the current trend toward detente.

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SOUTH ASIA

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VISITING INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Meeting With Ponomarev, Deputies

LD021644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place today between a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by Ponomarev, candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities, and a delegation from the Indian Parliament headed by Hegde, speaker of the House of the People.

Questions of Soviet-Indian relations and certain international problems were touched upon. The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. It was stressed that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, between the Soviet and Indian peoples, is an important factor for peace and security in Asia and in the whole world. The great significance of personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries, and of regular exchanges of delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Indian Parliament was noted.

The Soviet and Indian parliamentarians highly assessed the successful completion of the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter and to the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. The participants in the meeting expressed the conviction that the ratification of the treaty and the implementation of its clauses would help to improve the entire international situation and would be an important step in ending the arms race.

The meeting passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Reception by Kosygin

LD021510 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--Today Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin the delegation of India's Parliament, led by Kawdoor Sadnand Hegde, speaker of the House of the People, who are currently in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

There was an exchange of views on matters aimed at further developing good neighbourly Soviet-Indian relations as well as on some international problems.

Noted was the community of the Soviet Union's and India's stands in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace and for the spread of the process of detente to all parts of the world, including the Asian Continent. Indian parliamentarians highly appraised the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which was signed in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Jimmy Carter, president of the USA, as a big step along the lines of restraining the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN SPEAKS ON REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES

LDO21452 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 2, TASS--Drastic changes have occurred in Afghanistan after the victory of the April revolution. The country's riches now belong to the state and serve the interests of the workers and peasants, said Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Speaking on the importance of the first five-year plan of the country's economic development, he stressed that the new plan was drafted on a scientific basis with due consideration for the country's specific features and goals of the April revolution. The implementation of the five-year plan will help lay the economic foundation for building a society free from exploitation of man by man.

Hafizollah Amin stressed that the implementation of the plan of the country's economic development and construction on its basis of a new society is impossible without concerted efforts of all Afghan working people, primarily workers and peasants.

The prime minister resolutely condemned the actions of the enemies of the revolution who are trying to retard the process of social and economic transformations in the country. He stressed that the Afghan patriots are forced to fight against various counterrevolutionaries and terrorists, and participate in peaceful construction at the same time. This situation creates additional difficulties for the Afghan people. However, he emphasized, the Afghan people is able to overcome them.

Hafizollah Amin has said in conclusion that the country is not alone. It enjoys support and effective assistance of the international working class and progressive movement, and all peace-loving forces.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY PREMIER NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN

LD021836 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Nouthak Phoumsavan now staying in Moscow in connection with the first meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Laotian Commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

It was noted during the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere that the Lao people led by the Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the People's Revolutionary Party, advances confidently along the road of socialist transformations in Laos. This course meets with complete understanding and support of the Soviet Union which declares resolutely against any interference in Laos' internal affairs by anyone.

The mutual striving for further strengthening of Soviet Laotian cooperation and friendship has been expressed.

GROMYKO, MYINT MAUNG ACCLAIM STATE OF SOVIET-BURMESE TIES

LD291527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS Report "In an Atmosphere of Friendship"]

[Text] Talks between A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of Foreign Affairs, and U Myint Maung Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, ended in Moscow 22 June.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, the discussion of topical international problems and of a number of questions relating to bilateral relations was continued. The mutual desire to further expand cooperation between the two countries was expressed.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of U Myint Maung.

Welcoming his guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

During the period of their relations the Soviet Union and Burma have accumulated a measure of experience in cooperation both in the bilateral sphere and in international affairs. It is founded on the commonality of the fundamental interests and goals of the socialist states and those countries of a socialist orientation in the struggle for peace and social progress. Prospects for the further development and deepening of Soviet-Burmese relations are also favorable due to the absence of an contentious issues between the USSR and Burma which could pose an obstacle.

I think I am expressing our common viewpoint when I say that in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Burma and on the basis of what has been achieved [there is a need] to travel further along the path of strengthening friendship and cooperation.

The peace-loving states' main task has been and still is to contain the arms race and achieve real disarmament. A strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, a protocol to the treaty and other related documents, as well as a Soviet-U.S. joint communique were recently signed in Vienna during the meeting between L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter. As is pointed out in the resolution of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Results of the Meeting Between L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter" published today, the Vienna meeting marks an important advance in improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the whole international political climate.

If fully implemented, the documents signed in Vienna will open up new opportunities for halting the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals and insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation and subsequent reduction. Solving this task would be an important new stage toward achieving a substantial arms reduction and realizing the supreme goal: A complete halt in nuclear weapons production and the liquidation of existing stockpiles. Guided by its peace-loving policy, the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to insure that these goals are achieved.

The results of the Vienna meeting met with a broad, positive response all over the world. This shows once again that the Soviet-U.S. agreements reached, contributing as they do to the limitation of the arms race, the consolidation of detente and the strengthening of peace, accord with the interests of all countries and all mankind.

We value the fact that Burma supports initiatives aimed at achieving progress in containing the arms race and in securing disarmament. Likewise, Soviet Union and Burma have no difficulty finding common ground on a number of other topical international problems of deep concern to the peoples.

However, forces are still active in the world which seek to exacerbate the international situation and provoke conflicts. In this connection mention must be made of the developments in Asia. Peace-loving peoples were outraged by Beijing's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Continued foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is likewise adversely affecting the situation on the Asian Continent. We resolutely condemn subversive activities against the Afghan revolution.

The edifice of international security in Asia can only be built by the joint efforts of all the continent's states. The Soviet Union will continue to play its part in solving that task. It is always on the side of those peoples struggling to strengthen national independence and for the peoples' freedom and the progressive path of development. That is also our principled position as regards Afghanistan, and it applies to Burma in full measure also.

In reply U. Myint Maung remarked:

Relations between Burma and the Soviet Union have traditionally been friendly and good. I am confident that the friendly contacts and exchange of views on questions of mutual interest which have taken place during the present Moscow visit will serve to further strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples.

Burma advocates developing friendly relations with all countries of the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, regardless of differences in their political, economic or social systems. These are the principles on which the relations between Burma and the Soviet Union are based.

The USSR's achievements in the last 60 odd years is proof of the great efforts of the people and the Soviet state. As a result of those efforts the successes which the Soviet Union has achieved in developing industry and technology have turned the country into one of the most advanced in the world. The Soviet Union's achievements in creative labor in developing culture have always aroused interest among the Burmese people.

It is my hope that the present visit will help to further strengthen the friendly and cordial relations that have developed between our countries.

Present at the luncheon were: On the Soviet side--P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other Soviet officials; on the Burmese side--U Hla Tin, secretary of the Burmese Cabinet of Ministers and director general of the prime minister's Chancellory; other members of the [foreign] minister's entourage, and U Kyaw Khaing, Burmese ambassador to the USSR. The luncheon was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

COMMENT ON END OF ASEAN CONFERENCE IN BALI

LD021754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Andrey Arkhipov commentary]

[Excerpts] Jakarta correspondent Andrey Arkhipov reports the end of the ASEAN conference in Bali:

The Bali conference reaffirmed the determination of the ASEAN states to cooperate in the economic sphere and work to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The participants of the meeting spoke in support of the struggle of the developing countries to establish a new and just international economic system which is free of the imperialist policy of protectionism and which no longer ignores the interests of young states.

Yet, in the final document of the conference, attitudes were reflected which are hardly likely to lead to cooperation being established among the countries of the region. Thus, for example, the communique contains a call to the Government of Kampuchea to renounce aid given to fraternal Vietnam to eliminate remnants of the antigovernment gangs of the overthrown Pol Pot regime. Responsibility for creating the so-called refugee problem is placed on Vietnam; and this is done despite facts known to all which testify that the departure of Chinese nationals from Vietnam was provoked by the Beijing leaders. Such positions are similar to Western appraisals of the situation in Indochina. This is connected, observers believe, with the desire of the countries of the association to obtain wider economic aid from the developed capitalist countries during the talks which begin today between ASEAN representatives and U.S. Secretary of State Vance and the Japanese, Australian and New Zealand foreign ministers.

But the solution to the problems of Southeast Asia, as the Asian press has repeatedly noted, does not consist in whipping up a suspicious fear of each other, but in establishing mutual understanding and developing cooperation among all the countries of the region. Such a course would be in keeping both with the idea of creating a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and with the strengthening of world peace.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ASEAN, OTHER FOREIGN POLICY OFFICIALS MEET FOR TALKS

LD020928 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, July 2, TASS--Talks have opened in the Indonesian town of Denpasar (Bali Island) between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and heads of foreign policy departments from the USA, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland. The Irish minister represents at the talks the European Economic Community.

According to a report of the Indonesian ANTARA agency, the main subject of the talks will be a discussion of the situation in Indochina and the question of Indochinese refugees. It has been also announced that U.S. and Japanese representatives will brief the participants on the results of the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist states, which closed in Tokyo the other day.

It is noteworthy that the contacts in Bali are being held in an atmosphere of an outcry around the "problem of refugees" from Indochina started by the Western and Chinese propaganda. Manifest in this campaign being whipped up by the bourgeois mass media is the striving to provoke a confrontation between the ASEAN member countries with Socialist Vietnam and to place the association onto a military track.

NHAN DAN SAYS REFUGEE ISSUE IS USED TO SLANDER SRV

LD022100 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hanoi, July 2, TASS--The slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign connected with the "refugee problem," fanned up by the reactionary circles of China, USA, Britain and some other countries, only creates difficulties for the Southeast Asian nations and interferes with the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs, the newspaper NHAN DAN says editorially today.

The purpose of this campaign of lies and slander, the newspaper stresses, is to create tension in Southeast Asia, step up attacks on Vietnam. Beijing and reactionaries of all hues do not stop before any falsifications concerning our country. It can be said already now that Beijing is endeavouring to exploit the forthcoming international conference on refugee problems as a rostrum for launching new attacks on Vietnam.

The policy of the Vietnamese Government on this question is clear, the newspaper says, we need labour force to restore our country. But we, nevertheless, allow those who wish to immigrate abroad to leave the country in order to reunite with their families or to make new homes, furnish them with corresponding exit visas. We exert also every effort to cooperate with the UN High Commissioner on Refugee Affairs and with the countries of Southeast Asia for the purpose of resolving this problem.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS

LD281522 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 28, TASS--Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on behalf of the Vietnamese communists saluted the Fourth Congress of the Democratic Party of Vietnam taking place here. Born in the years of the upsurge of the revolutionary struggle, he said, the DPV throughout its existence has made a big contribution to the common course of the Vietnamese people.

The country is now building socialism, he said. To Beijing, however, Socialist Vietnam is an obstacle to its great-power policy, and the Chinese leaders have not yet renounced their course, which is hostile to the Vietnamese people. That is why we must constantly strengthen unity, raise vigilance and concentrate all efforts on the fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction, the strengthening of national defence and security.

The militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is today stronger than ever before, he emphasized. The relations of friendship and cooperation of our people with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been widely developed. All progressive mankind sides with Vietnam.

In conclusion, he said that the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Democratic Party of Vietnam have always been together both in days of difficulties and in days of victories. And now we are fighting together for the common cause of the nation.

PENTAGON HAS 'DANGEROUS DESIGNS' ON AUSTRALIA'S COCKBURN SOUND

LD021025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[O. Skalkin report: "Sydney: Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] As has frequently happened in the past, the Australians were virtually the last to hear of designs being nurtured on the other side of the Pacific which profoundly affect Australia's national interests.

It has become known from a report from Washington that the North American strategists are planning to use in their plans Cockburn Sound--the Australian naval complex on the western coast of the fifth continent. The Washington correspondent of the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW newspaper has explained that Canberra has still not been initiated into the essence of the question, at any rate not officially....

And it is a serious matter. In accordance with the Pentagon's "forward basing" idea, the U.S. military staffs are planning to expand the potential of their Pacific fleet for operations in the strategic Indian Ocean area.

The bases suitable for this purpose from the viewpoint of the U.S. military specialists include Cockburn Sound, which the liberal-agrarian government put at the Pentagon's disposal long ago.

According to the correspondent, the advantages of Cockburn Sound, as Washington understands them, lie in the fact that U.S. naval subunits operating from this base would not have to depend "in emergencies" on passage through the vulnerable straits of Southeast Asia.

Members of a study group from the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee will visit Australia soon. The newspapers report that they intend to carry out on the spot reconnaissance.

REPORT ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO GOTTWALDOV, CSSR

LD030915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Vivid Demonstration of Fraternity"]

[Text] Gottwaldov, 27 June--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is visiting Czechoslovakia, today arrived in the city of Gottwaldov. The Soviet guests, accompanied by A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and leaders of the South Moravian Kraj party and state organs visited the Svit footwear combine whose output is well known in the Soviet Union. The delegation also visited the Slusovice leading agricultural cooperative and learned about its work.

Then a meeting of representatives of Gottwaldov's working people, at which speeches were delivered by A. Indra and V.V. Kuznetsov, was held at the city theater.

The Czechoslovak people, A. Indra said, are implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress which set complex and responsible tasks for the building of a developed socialist society. And today, 3 years after the congress, we are entitled to declare that the set tasks are being fulfilled successfully. The people's moral and political unity is being strengthened, socialist democracy is being improved and our citizens fully support the CPCZ' domestic and foreign policy and participate actively in implementing it.

The speaker rated higher the profound internationalism of the Soviet Union's policy and its tireless struggle for progress and peace throughout the world. The peace program of the 24th and 25th congresses of the Soviet Communist Party, in whose implementation important successes have been achieved, is vivid evidence of the CPSU's loyalty to Lenin's ideas, A. Indra stressed. The signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty is an important achievement of the USSR's peace-loving policy which enjoys the support of all peace-loving forces. Czechoslovakia has welcomed the signing of the treaty.

Mankind is indebted to the CPSU and the Soviet state, which are waging a tireless struggle for peace, for the fact that the warmongers have still not succeeded in implementing their criminal plans. In this connection we are entitled to make a high assessment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's outstanding personal services. We are grateful to him for making tremendous efforts to implement the idea which he expressed in his book "Malaya Zemlya": There must never be any war!

We state with pride that the theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU--Lenin's party--has been and remains for us an inexhaustible source of experience. We have consciously and deliberately chosen the path of alliance and friendship with the USSR. This path is for us the guarantee of the successful building of socialism and the guarantee of our security, freedom and state independence and it has been and will continue to be the cornerstone of our policy, A. Indra declared.

V.V. Kuznetsov conveyed to the meeting participants and through them to the entire Czechoslovak people wholehearted fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes from the Soviet Union's working people, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government and from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, himself.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, which is based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the unity of class interests, aims and tasks, the Soviet delegation head said, is constantly strengthening in the course of the building of socialism and communism and in the joint struggle for peace and international security. Our countries are making a weighty contribution to consolidating the entire socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

The traditional meetings and conversations between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, are of exceptionally great importance in expanding and improving multifaceted Soviet-Czechoslovak ties. Last year's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the results of the talks and the documents which were adopted opened up broad new prospects for further deepening the comprehensive cooperation among our states.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the Czechoslovak people's achievements in developing the economy, science, culture and art and in every sphere of sociopolitical life and at the reliable prospects of their progress along the path of building a developed socialist society.

In speaking of the majestic transformations in fraternal Czechoslovakia during the period of socialist building, V.V. Kuznetsov said, it must be stressed that these have been possible thanks to the wise and farsighted policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, recognized and authoritative leader of the Czechoslovak communists, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The CSSR and the CPCZ deservedly enjoy high prestige in the international arena and in the communist and workers movement. Your country's prestige is confidently growing and strengthening. Practice demonstrates irrefutably that any attempts to damage it are inevitably doomed to fail. The Czechoslovak people have proved by their deeds that they totally support the Communist Party's policy and are devoted to the ideals of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The socialist community's peace-loving foreign policy is approved and supported by all the world's progressive forces. The fraternal socialist countries' coordinated peace initiatives have assumed tremendous importance in contemporary international life.

A major event in international life has been the recent signing in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments--SALT II--and other documents connected with it. This treaty is the result of long and intensive work by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the personal contribution of L.I. Brezhnev.

Our countries' peoples, who are building communism and socialism, do not need war. We need peace. That is why the main efforts of the Soviet Union, the CSSR and the other fraternal countries are aimed at further deepening the detente process and consolidating international security, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed in conclusion.

The meeting took the form of a vivid demonstration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

SOVIET-ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD291251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet-Italian Consultations"]

[Text] In accordance with the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations, routine consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries took place in Moscow 21-22 June. Taking part in them were I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; M.S. Kapitsa, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; W. Maccotta, Italian ambassador to the USSR; and R. Ruggero, chief of the Asia Department of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SOVIET-ITALIAN TALKS ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES HELD IN MOSCOW

LD291441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] On 22 June P.M. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, received a delegation of directors of Italy's leading opera houses headed by C.M. Bandini, director of La Scala, which is currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

In the course of their talks they discussed prospects for further developing Soviet-Italian cooperation in the music sphere, envisaging regular exchanges between Soviet and Italian opera houses of singers, ballet dancers, conductors and musicians, and staging music festivals and mounting joint productions.

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES ARMY GENERAL OGARKOV

LD021948 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris, July 2, TASS--Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov was received today by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and also had a meeting with Defence Minister Ivon Bourges.

N.V. Ogarkov arrived here for an official visit in connection with the arrangement made and at the invitation of Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of France Army General Guy Mery.

The guest from the Soviet Union placed a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at Arc de Triomphe.

SOVIET-FRENCH BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD021758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A working protocol on cooperation in 1979-1980 between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the French national company Radio France was signed here today. It provides for the further development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the field of radio broadcasting in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements.

The protocol was signed by Sergey Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and J. Baudrier, the president and director general of Radio France.

AZERBAIJAN COVERS IRAN WITH 'BOTH INTEREST AND ANXIETY'

ID021325 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Jun 79 p 6 LD

[Kjell Dragnes interview: "No Islamic Awakening"]

[Text] "Chay, chay, chay" the public clap their hands and sing in time with Gadier Mamedov on the stage in Baku's state philharmonic concert hall. The Azerbaijanis like tea--chay--and the song is about it. But Mamedov's song has become popular throughout the Middle East.

Baku Radio broadcasts 5.5 hours daily abroad in Turkish, Persian, Azerbaijani and Arabic. Besides news, commentaries and other information on Soviet Azerbaijan program time consists largely of music, Akshin Papeyev, Baku Radio's deputy director says.

"We do not interfere in these countries' internal affairs and do not conduct any controversy with them," he says while at the same time denying the existence in Baku of a radio station called "The National Voice of Iran".

Breeding Ground for Conflicts

Relations with Iran have been and are complicated, not least since the change of government last autumn. Under the circumstances there is also a breeding ground for conflicts even if these are categorically denied by official leaders in Azerbaijan.

But it is certainly no coincidence that Iran's newly appointed ambassador to Moscow, Moha Mohammed Mokri, visited Azerbaijan as one of the first places he went to after his installation in Moscow.

There are 4.5 million Azerbaijanis in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, which according to the last census has a population of 6.2 million. But on the other side of the border there are 11 million Azerbaijanis, according to official information.

"According to our information 17 million are involved," the chief editor of the party organ KOMMUNIST says. He continues:

"It is obvious that we follow developments in Iran with both interest and anxiety. My newspaper constantly prints news editions carrying the latest TASS news on developments in Iran," he says, but adds that consideration has never been given to KOMMUNIST sending its own correspondent to follow developments. Information on what is happening in the neighboring country comes from the center, Moscow.

Traditional Muslims

The Azerbaijanis are traditionally Muslims like their neighbors on the other side of the border. Has the religious wave which led to the overthrow of the shah and the revolution not caused unrest in the Soviet Union? Is there no fear that the unrest will spread over the border into Azerbaijan?

"You know, if you had not asked the question, the thought would never have occurred to me," Deputy Prime Minister Lembiranskiy replies. He is directly supported by Foreign Minister Tairov.

"We consider that the revolution in Iran was a people's revolution," he maintains. "People from all groups in society took part. It was not a religious revolution."

The Muslim Assembly for the Transcaucasus denies that the developments in Iran can have any effect on the Soviet Union. This is despite the fact that the majority of Azerbaijanis are Shi'ites, like the leading Muslim sect in Iran.

Assembly leader Pashayev, who is also imam of the mosque in Baku, says: "What happened in Iran in the people's name we fully recognize. It was the shah's oppression which led to the revolution. We sent congratulations to Ayatollah Khomeyni when he took over and the Islamic republic was proclaimed."

But Imam Pashayev also denies that the neighboring country's religious movement can have any significance for Azerbaijan. For the present he does not notice any Islamic awakening. He also points out that the number of believers is almost the same as it was 10 years ago. He cannot give any absolute figure.

To all intents and purposes the border with Iran today is completely closed. Since the overthrow all visits to relations across the border have been forbidden, despite the complete calm in the border area. The border guards have only heard distant firing.

REACTIONARY DISTURBANCES IN KORDESTAN SUPPRESSED

LD291431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed report from "World Today" feature compiled by S. Churgov: "Iran: Disturbances in Kordestan"]

[Text] The "Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran" radio has reported that for the last 2 days armed clashes between feudalists and peasants have been taking place in Iranian Kordestan. Ten people have been killed and many injured as a result of the clashes. The radio pointed out that the counterrevolutionaries' attacks occurred in Mahabad, Sardasht and Piranshahr. The reaction's demonstrations were successfully suppressed with the aid of the local police and revolutionary committees. Yazdanfar, a captain of the former shah's guard, was among the rebels arrested.

U.S. 'APPLYING SPECIAL PRESSURE' ON SAUDI ARABIA

LD022126 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The special envoy of the American President, Strauss, conferred today with the Israeli prime minister, Begin. Their talks dealt particularly with the question of the tripartite negotiations regarding the infamous self-administration for the Palestinians. Strauss handed Begin a personal message from President Carter. Begin described it as extremely cordial, according to his statement. On Thursday the envoy will leave for Alexandria where he will take part in the ordinary round of negotiations concerning the autonomy. The envoy intends afterward to visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia. In this manner the current visit of the American envoy aims first at expediting the formulation of the new deal at the expense of the Palestinian people, and second at trying once again to weaken the confrontation of Jordan and Saudi Arabia with the separate Egyptian-Israeli deals.

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H 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Washington is applying special pressure on Riyadh, striving as much as possible to exploit Saudi Arabia's close relations with the United States. It is clear that Washington recently concentrated on the diplomacy of [word indistinct] Saudi ruling quarters. At the same time Washington does not give up the use of force in the future to achieve its imperialistic objectives in the region. What is indicative of this is the fact that the United States is hastening in setting up the mobile corps for the purpose of direct intervention.

SOVIET UNION TO PROSPECT FOR OIL IN PDRY

LD291532 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union and the PDRY signed in Moscow an agreement for economic development. The agreement provides for a joint implementation of a number of new projects. Soviet experts will carry out oil prospecting in Wadi Qamar.

The Soviet Union will also render the republic assistance in building establishments for fishing and fish-canning. The two sides also agreed to widen cooperation in building agricultural institutions.

USSR, PDRY SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN

LD020931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1979-1980 was signed in Moscow 18 June. It provides for a broad exchange of delegations of figures in science, education, culture and art. Cooperation is expanding between creative unions, as well as in the spheres of the cinema, radio and television.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES PDRY LEADER 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD021710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister and finance minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in the Kremlin today. The latter took part in the work of the 33d CEMA session.

During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, as this cooperation is in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

In considering the situation in the Near East, the sides stressed that there was a need to further consolidate all the patriotic forces of the Arab world which oppose separate deals, consistently urge that the consequences of Israeli aggression be eliminated and reach a comprehensive and just settlement in the Near East.

Exchanging opinions on the situation in the south of Arabia, the sides expressed concern over the continuing attempts by the imperialist powers to create a hotbed of tension there. They noted the importance of good neighborly relations between the states of that region on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in each others internal affairs.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

K 1

U.S., ISRAEL REPORTEDLY CONTINUE MILITARY AID TO SOMOZA

LD022136 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 2, TASS--Mordechai Zippori, deputy defence minister of Israel, stated in the Knesset today that Israel had allegedly stopped arms deliveries to the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

A report of the United Press International says also that Tel Aviv had allegedly taken this step two months ago at the request of Washington. However, many political analysts assess Zippori's statement only as a manoeuvre, an attempt to conceal the true state of affairs. Reports published in the press of different countries show that the United States and Israel, acting according to a concerted plan, continue to render the Nicaraguan dictatorship military aid. But taking into account Somoza's deep political isolation in the international arena, they are doing this now with great caution and under proper camouflage, often resorting to third "intermediaries".

According to the Costa Rican newspaper PRENSA LIBRE the United States recently delivered warplanes to the Somoza regime, and the dictator will shortly receive from his northern patron an additional bath of "Sherman" tanks and armoured personnel carriers with missile launchers mounted on them. The weekly LIBERTAD, put out in San Jose, reported that Israel transferred to Somoza a few days ago with the Pentagon's approval at least 20 missile-firing fighter-bombers.

MEXICAN CP BECOMES FULL-FLEDGED POLITICAL PARTY

LD030627 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--The Mexican Communist Party has ensured itself the right to act as a full-fledged political party of the country. This is how PRAVDA Mexico City correspondent Lev Kostanyan comments on the preliminary results of elections to the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico's Congress. According to unofficial results, the elections were won by the ruling Institutional-Revolutionary Party (PRI).

The Mexican Communist Party, the PRAVDA correspondent writes, participated in the elections after a long interval. Its final registration was made dependent on the outcome of the vote. According to preliminary data, more than 300,000 votes were cast for the Mexican Communist Party (more than 1.5 percent). "So far, we have only preliminary data on a rather small number of constituencies," a PRAVDA correspondent has been told by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, "but already now it can be stated with absolute confidence that the communists have attained the registration."

NEED TO SAVE ENERGY, SHORTFALLS IN OIL NOTED

LD021229 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strict Accounting of Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] Our country is the world's only major industrial state which bases the development of its economy entirely on its own fuel and energy resources. Extraction of oil, gas and coal and electricity production are increasing at a rapid rate.

The national economy's fuel and energy needs are also growing constantly. It is becoming increasingly complex to meet them. The opening up of the new underground reserves in West Siberia and the coal deposits of Ekibastuz and the Kansk-Achinsk basin requires tremendous capital expenditure. Under these conditions exceptionally great importance is assumed in precise work by all components of the fuel and energy complex and the rational, economical use of fuel, electricity and heat.

The past severe winter showed that there are still considerable shortcomings here. Certain enterprises in industry and the municipal and consumer services sphere experienced definite difficulties with fuel and energy supplies. Not everywhere were appropriate preparations made for uninterrupted work in fall and winter conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Providing the National Economy and Population With Fuel, Electricity and Heat in the 1979-1980 Fall-Winter Period" which has been published in the press envisages a number of specific measures for the absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the fourth year of the 5-year plan in terms of the extraction, production and delivery to consumers of fuel, the creation of necessary fuel reserves at power stations and industrial enterprises and the further building up of the country's fuel and energy potential. The resolution once again stresses the need to insure the economical use of fuel and energy and petroleum products and to organize the strictest monitoring of their rational use.

The collectives of leading enterprises have valuable experience in the thrifty utilization of fuel and energy resources. An example may be provided by the organization of this work at Magnitogorsk's Lenin metallurgical combine. A special [fuel] saving commission which includes representatives of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, innovative workers and the leaders of the main subdivisions has been created there. Fuel and energy-saving measures have been included in the comprehensive plan for the enterprise's development.

The experience of the miners of Kemerovskaya Oblast who have placed a reliable barrier in the way of coal losses in extraction and transportation and have achieved a substantial reduction in fuel and electricity use for their own needs--experience which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee--deserves consideration and general dissemination. The working people of the enterprises of Sverdlovskaya Oblast, Moscow and Leningrad have achieved substantial successes in the thrift campaign.

Fuel and energy resources are most rationally used wherever collectives make full use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and extensively employ new equipment and technique. Graphic confirmation of this is provided by the Kostroma GRES where a complex of measures to enhance the economy and reliability of equipment has been implemented in collaboration with research organizations. As a result, one of the country's lowest indicators of fuel used per kilowatt-hour of electricity supplied to consumers has been achieved there.

However, this work is still not everywhere being carried out with due consistency and purposefulness.

In a number of enterprises in ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, oil refining and the light and food industries there are great losses because of failure to observe the optimum technological regimes, the use of obsolete equipment and failure to insure a full workload for equipment. According to data from the State Inspectorate for Power Supervision, last year about 650 enterprises used more energy resources than was stipulated by the set norms. The total figure for the electricity losses which were revealed was more than the annual output of the Dnepr GES! This situation can be tolerated no longer.

The thrifty use of fuel and energy in industry depends to a considerable extent on correctly set norms for their expenditure per unit of output. However, there are still many serious shortcomings in the setting of norms. In certain sectors the unit norms are still set on the basis of average statistical data, without taking into account scientifically substantiated needs. Sometimes they are even overstated by comparison with the level already reached.

Such norm-setting makes no contribution to observing the policy of thrift but, on the contrary, encourages negligence. The leaders of industrial ministries must put this matter in order and give the enterprises under their jurisdiction strictly calculated norms for fuel and energy expenditure which stimulate their thrifty use.

The transport system which is called upon to insure the timely delivery of fuel to the consumer is still not working efficiently enough. The workers of railroad transport and industrial enterprises must raise the standard of the routing of shipments, reduce freight car and tank car idletime in sidings and accelerate their loading and unloading. Peat extraction and the procurement and utilization of local types of fuel and secondary energy resources must be increased.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have ordered ministries and departments to take measures to reduce fuel, electricity and heat expenditure in June-December of the current year. With this in mind, the resolution says, heating networks and heating, ventilation and hot water supply systems must be put in order in every enterprise and organization and the heat insulation of housing, production premises and public buildings must be improved. This work must be started right now, in good time, without waiting for the coming of bad weather.

High demands are made of working people in the fuel sectors. They must insure a high rate of production so that the necessary fuel reserves can be created by wintertime.

The subunits of the Ministry of the Gas Industry are now leading in the socialist competition to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Some 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted over and above the plan and the additional target in the country as a whole in the first 5 months. Nor are miners working badly: They have extracted 4.7 million tons of coal over and above the basic plan. However, the coal industry workers underfulfilled the additional target.

The situation in the oil industry is causing alarm. Since the beginning of the year it has lagged behind the plan and the additional target: There has been a shortfall in supplies to the country of more than 3 million tons of oil and gas condensate. This has also had an impact on the work of oil refiners--the main suppliers of liquid fuel to the national economy.

The further buildup of fuel industry capacities and a thrifty attitude toward the use of energy resources are a nationwide task. It is necessary to utilize every opportunity and to bring into play every reserve for increasing the country's fuel and energy potential. Concern for this must be paramount for the economic leaders and party organizations of all enterprises, ministries and departments.

NEW FUEL BASED ON GAS CONDENSATE BEING DEVELOPED

LD030920 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--A new type of motor fuel based on gas condensate is being developed in the USSR. The experience of exploitation of diesel motor vehicles and buses, using such fuel, in Tashkent and Bukhara has revealed reduction in toxicity of waste gases by 30-42 per cent, the black content by half, and cancerogenic hydrocarbons by a third. This is a very important achievement in the endeavours to make the air clean. The analysis of gas condensates of the USSR has shown that they can be used with success as fuel after a simplified processing directly at deposits. Practically, this means additional tens of thousands tons of high-quality and cheap fuel. The use of such fuel dispenses with the need of transporting fuel from other areas, frequently to long distances. The task is to transfer the condensate fuel all drilling rigs and fields of remote areas the transport facilities there, also to start experimental exploitation of motor vehicles and buses, specialists believe. [sentence as received] This is a realistic goal, quite feasible in the next few years. The more so that small-size units for the production of fuel from condensate have been built or under construction in some lorry-and tractor pools and at fields of Central Asia, Siberia and the extreme north.

SOVIET ENERGY DEVELOPMENT MORE EFFICIENT THAN IN WEST

LD022006 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["Our Alternative"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Abelev writes: It can be said with good reason today that the energy crisis in the West, which is not infrequently presented as an inevitable evil of our days, has not affected the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is approximately the same to use oil or banknotes for heating purposes, such was the sage warning made by the famous chemist Dmitriy Mendeleev, author of the periodic system of elements. And while the United States and West Europe staked, primarily, on oil extraction, while they closed down coal pits, the Soviet Union developed harmoniously all the fuel and energy sectors of economy. Coal, combustible shale, hydraulic and nuclear energy figure prominently alongside with petroleum and gas in the structure of our fuel and energy balance.

As a result of this economic policy the growth of the output of fuel in Soviet economy was as follows in the three past years of the current five-year plan period (1976-1978: oil--80.6 million tons, natural gas--83,000 million cubic metres, coal--almost 23 million tons, electric power generation--163,000 million kilowatt-hours.

The policy of harmonious, balanced development of energetics is based on the advantages of the socialist system of economy, its planned advancement. Of course, this course is more difficult than the growth of import observed in the West, is recouped at a much slower rate, but, in the final analysis, it proves to more reliable and promising. It goes without saying also that this course meets the vital and national interests of the country. This, however, can by no means be said of the western monopolies engaged in petroleum business. Their main goal is to get quick higher profits from the import of fuel. They benefit even from the zigzags of the business trends in the international energy markets, which are dangerous for their own country.

Today, for instance, they are waxing rich precisely on the oil shortage. In our country questions of advantage and rationality are decided proceeding from the interests of the Soviet people and the community of socialist states.

Ensured as a result of this is not only a stable satisfaction of the energy requirements of the USSR, but also a regular supply of energy resources to the partners of the Soviet Union. As noted at the recent CMEA session in Moscow by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, during the current five-year plan period the USSR will deliver to the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of oil products, 8,000 million cubic metres of gas, 64,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power. "In the next five-year plan period, Aleksey Kosygin said, it is envisaged to increase the supply of fuel and energy resources by a total of 20 percent."

The Soviet Union's structure of the fuel and energy balance continues to be improved. The extraction of oil and gas in the country will go on increasing, but, primarily, for the needs of chemistry. As to the generation of electric power, the entire increment in the European part of the country is expected to be obtained, beginning with 1980, from nuclear power plants, and plans are afoot to build a network of thermal power plants to the east of the Urals, which will operate on lignite, huge deposits of which have been prospected there.

In reviewing the two approaches to the solution of the fuel and energy problems, one involuntarily thinks of one more comparison. Helicopters with landing parties of geologists, drillers and oil-workers daily take off from Siberian airports. They are dropped in forbidding taiga regions to prospect new deposits and start their exploitation. At the same time steps are being taken in the United States to speed up the formation of the "unilateral corps" intended to react promptly to "crisis situations in hot spots of the world," primarily, in the Middle East. This, in fact, is also a landing party and also in pursuit of oil. But oil obtained in this way will always be half-mixed with blood.

TRADE WITH WESTERN FIRMS PROVES MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL

LD021702 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--The number of contracts, signed between large Western firms and Soviet trading organisations, has considerably increased in recent years, said Vladimir Rakhmanin, head of the Board of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR. 200 offices of different foreign firms, banks and other organisations have been opened in Moscow by now. Most of them have with the Soviet Union trade exceeding 100 million dollars. Long-term contracts are entering still wider into the practice of trade relations. For instance, the total volume of reciprocal deliveries of mineral fertilisers and chemicals in accordance with the agreement, concluded with the American Occidental Petroleum in 1973 for a period of 20 years, can amount to about 20,000 million dollars. A contract worth 56 million dollars has been signed between the Soviet organisation Traktoroexport and the Caterpillar tractor firm. The contract envisages deliveries of pipelayers and Caterpillar tractors to the USSR. 3,500 machines supplies by the firm are operating in the Soviet Union.

Early in the 1970's one of the first agreements on a compensation basis was concluded with the Italian firm Montedison. The firm participates in the construction of a complex for the production of acry-nitrile, enterprises for the production of urea and chlorogluoro methanes. Contracts which have been concluded show that trade links between countries with different social systems can be mutually beneficial and effective.

It is exactly trade with the USSR which helps us in resolving marketing problems, in having raw material provisions, said the head of the Moscow representation of the Japanese Mitsui firm. The head of the representation of the West German firm Salzgitter AG in Moscow points out that a contract with the Soyuzvneshstrojimport for participation in modernisation of the Sheremetyevo airport helped the firm avoid serious economic and financial difficulties.

On the other hand, firms which open their representations in the USSR, exert a favourable impact on a change in the pattern of Soviet exports. They make greater purchases of Soviet machine tools, presses, cars, coal combines, tractors. Their representatives visit industrial enterprises, scientific-research institutions to familiarise themselves with specimens of Soviet products.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SOVIET PRICING POLICY

LDO21812 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary by Aleksandr (Putko) concerning pricing policy in the Soviet Union.

As is known the policy of retail prices is controlled by specific economic laws. The prices for goods and products are always made up of production costs, packing, storing and distribution costs. At the same time, in the socialist economic system, the centralized management of the economy allows prices to be regulated and influenced, while at the same time a specific social policy can be conducted.

For example, in the Soviet Union subsidies amounting to many billions are paid every year out of the state budget to cover the deficit which arises from the sale at below production cost of such products as meat, medicines, goods for children, educational aids and so on. While setting the prices the social importance of the given product is always taken into consideration. Thanks to such a policy conducted for (?over 20 years) the prices of [words indistinct]. For over 15 years the prices of fabric made of natural fibers have been lowered many times [words indistinct].

From time to time, prices of specific goods are regulated in the Soviet Union. Some of the prices are lowered, others are increased. This is connected with the (? requirements) of (?new) technology, improvement in the quality of products. Without doubt prices on world markets for imported goods, such as coffee, are also not without influence. But even in cases when the necessity to increase prices of some goods arises, the social directions in the policy of prices are still taken into consideration.

For instance, in the recent increase in the prices of furs the prices for fur products for children remained unchanged. This kind of pricing policy is in harmony in the Soviet Union with the planned increases in wages. It also corresponds to the annual increases in funds for education and [word indistinct] and for house-building. All this taken together insures an increase in the living standards of the Soviet people. The 5-year plan for 1976--1980 envisages an increase in per capita real incomes of an average of 21 percent.

BRIEFS

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION--The last vehicles on account of the half-year plan are at this moment coming off the conveyor at Volshskiy motor works. The car men are only 12 hours ahead of schedule, but the works is so big that this means an extra output of more than 2,000 vehicles. For the first time, this year's output of Zhigulis and Nivas will reach 700,000--50,000 above rated capacity. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 30 JUNE

LD010105 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Mass sowing of late crops has started in southern Uzbekistan. Root crops and pulses have been sown on more than 5,000 hectares. Secondary sowing of fodder crops is planned on 50,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

Azerbaijan grain growers have threshed one-half million tons of grain crops. Some 3,000 combine harvesters are now working in the fields, and the rate of harvesting is above that of last year. An average of 30 quintals per hectare is being reaped. (0700 GMT)

In the Kuban 200,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to elevators. The delivery of grain has also started in Kazakhstan, with Chimbentskaya Oblast starting its first shipments. (1750 GMT)

In Gorkovskaya Oblast, more than 100,000 hectares of potatoes have been planted; 500,000 tons of potatoes have been pledged this year. (2300 GMT)

UKRAINIAN GRAIN HARVEST 'CONSIDERABLY' AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

LD020943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "On the Irrigated Field"]

[Excerpt] The harvest is in full swing in the North Caucasus, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. Work is now underway in hot, dry weather. The machine operators, understandably, are having a hard time, but there is a good opportunity for obtaining high-quality grain in a number of places, and the farms and leading procurement organizations are striving to do this. After all, high grain quality is a reserve for enhancing the effectiveness of our crop farming workshop. The Kuban has completed the barley harvest and has begun to bring in the wheat. The harvesting tempo is rapid in the kray, as it is in Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast.

In the Ukraine, Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kirogradskaya, Krymskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya, Poltavskaya, and Khersonskaya oblasts are harvesting grain and pulse crops. By 25 June the republic's kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises had harvested grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) from an area of 585,200 hectares and had threshed the crops from 224,500 hectares. This is considerably more than by the same time last year. The Ukrainian crop farmers are preparing the soil together for the next crop. Stubble has already been removed on 126,500 hectares (the figure by the same date last year was 19,900 hectares). Some 1,369,500 hectares have been prepared for winter crops (including clean fallow).

Under this year's conditions great significance is attached to making highly efficient use of irrigated lands and mobilizing the full potential of so-called small-scale irrigation [maloye orosheniye]. Considerable areas have been earmarked for corn for grain and perennial grasses, that is, crops which strengthen the fodder base for stockraising. According to USSR Agriculture Ministry figures the state of the crops is now mainly good. Indeed, the harvest largely depends on the quality of irrigation operations and the farmers' skill and initiative.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW SCIENCE CONFERENCE, SALT DISCUSSED

LD281533 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA In Russian 26 Jun 79 PP 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Efficiency of Scientific Research"]

[Excerpts] At the "Oktyabr" movie theater yesterday the Moscow Gorkom held a conference of leaders and secretaries of party organizations of scientific institutes, planning institutes and design bureaus. The conference discussed the question "on the work of collectives at scientific research, design and planning organizations in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and Moscow Gorkom Plenum resolutions on improving the efficiency of scientific research, on strengthening ties between science and practice and on tasks of increasing the scientists contribution to solving of economic and social problems connected with Moscow's development."

The conference was addressed by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin.

Our country, he said, has entered the closing period of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet People, under the tested leadership of the party, are successfully resolving the tasks of economic and social development set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The successes which have been achieved are the result of the tremendous work of millions of working people and the purposeful activity of the party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

While resolving the immediate tasks of communist building the party and the government constantly devote great attention to questions of foreign policy and of insuring peace and security. The Soviet state's diverse international activity serves the interests of our people, of world socialism and of all progressive mankind.

The meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter in Vienna 15-18 June is of tremendous significance for consolidating peace and curbing the arms race. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wholly and entirely approved the activity of the Soviet delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev and expressed profound satisfaction at the results achieved at the meeting and at the signing of the SALT treaty and other documents between the USSR and the United States.

The Soviet-U.S. agreements meet the interests of all peace-loving states. The Soviet people, unanimously supporting the peace policy pursued by our party and by the Soviet state, sincerely approve the results achieved in the course of the Vienna meeting and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's strenuous labor in the name of peace. The foreign policy successes impart new strength and energy to the Soviet people in their conscious labor in the name of further increasing the economic and defensive might of the USSR which insures the durability of its international positions.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX

LD021132 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: After the completion of operations for checking the air tightness of the docking joint Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin opened the transition hatch and started unloading the transport spaceship Progress-7.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

It is a day of medical check-ups on board the orbital complex today. The crew conducted measurements of the mass of their bodies in the morning today. Examination was carried out of the reaction of the cardiovascular system of the cosmonauts to the imitated effect of hydrostatic pressure with the use of airtight suit (chibis) and registration multi-functional equipment. The crew also conducted an experiment on the study of oxygen conditions in the tissue of human beings staying in weightlessness.

A complex examination of the cardiovascular system is planned for the latter half of the day today with the aim of obtaining data on the characteristics of blood redistribution in the organism and the state of cardiac activity. An experiment in space material studies, which was started on March 30, is to be completed in "splay" equipment.

According to reports of the crew and data of telemetric measurements the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 and Progress-7 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

POLISH SCIENTISTS INVOLVED IN WORK ON SPACE INSTRUMENTS

LD012205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russia 1731 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--Scientists and specialists of Poland are working together with their Soviet and Czech colleagues on new instruments--an X-ray spectrometer for studying the solar spectrum. It will be mounted aboard one of the automatic all-purpose orbital stations (AAOS) designed to investigate the sun.

The work of the AAOS was begun by Intercosmos-15. At that time, successful testing was carried out of the unified telemetric system for receiving information from satellites of this series.

At present, Polish scientists are continuing the study of the crystals obtained a year ago in space on the automatic electro-heating installation splay.